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PRAGUE COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTISATELLITE TESTING

U.S. Seen Increasing Tension

LD052123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Commentary entitled "Attack Against the Relaxation of Tension" by station editor Alois Tomasek]

[Text] The statement TASS issued yesterday in response to the U.S. announcement that it will carry out an antisatellite system test in the near future says that the USSR will no longer feel bound by its unilateral pledge to not install antisatellite means in space if the U.S., in fact, does carry out its test.

Washington's speedy reply was just as clear: The test will be carried out towards the end of September.

There have been many provocative replies in the past. However, not many of them have been so pregnant with consequences as this one. There is not only just the military aspect -- and even this must not be underestimated because the one who is the first to liquidate the adversary's observation satellites will gain an advantage that can easily become decisive. Such an attempt is in full harmony with the concept of American generals: namely, to gain superiority over the USSR. However, the political consequences of the American reply are even more dangerous. They are indicating the univocal decision to continue, under any circumstances, the militarization of space, and this with all types of weapons, including antimissile. This has also been proven by demonstrative nuclear explosions by which the United States has replied to the USSR's restraint and goodwill expressed by the declaration of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests from 6 August until the end of this year, or even longer if other states also refrain from such tests. Announcement of the launching of the first American antisatellite missile is proof of the United States' unwillingness to show similar restraint and talk about problems that burden its relations with the USSR.

They are naive to believe that it is possible to force the USSR to bow to imperialism. The launch of the missile will itself put in doubt the entire system of talks thus far, the aim of which is to limit nuclear armament and prevent the militarization of space, and will, consequently, create a very bad atmosphere for the talks in Geneva from which everyone expects so much. It will also put question marks around the forthcoming meeting of top representatives of the United States and USSR. The United States' approach and behavior negates all attempts of neutral and other West European states to bring at least a bit of realistic thinking into American policy. The fast reply, without thinking, worries everyone. It is not plausible to reply to each Soviet offer and each Soviet step that aims to calm the world by worn-out claims that such offers are merely propaganda, or even less respectful claims that the USSR has superiority in those or other arms.

The United States' true aim is increasingly obvious -- namely, to arm regardless of the consequences, regardless of the views of others; and this, from the point of view of mankind, will be suicidal. The TASS statement is a serious warning: As soon as the antisatellite missile test is carried out, the system, which has so far blocked in space armament, will be released. The USSR's efforts are focused elsewhere, on the economic sphere, in which it has set great goals for itself in this period. However, as is clear from the TASS statement, if necessary the USSR will do everything necessary to secure its defense.

Called Violation of ABM Treaty

LD050955 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] All Soviet daily papers today carry the full text of an exceptionally important statement by TASS issued yesterday evening. Here is our permanent Moscow correspondent, Stafan Babiak, who summarizes and comments on the content of the statement.

[Babiak] The content of the statement is addressed to Washington, where a demonstration test of the American ASAT system is being prepared to hit a predefined target in space. TASS is authorized to state that if the test takes place, the USSR's pledge to renounce the first deployment of ASAT weapons in space will lose its justification. The Soviet moratorium, which has been in force for 2 years, is conditional on the same approach being adopted by other states.

Now Washington is taking the completely opposite step; it is extending the arms race into space. In Moscow this is rightly giving rise to a sharply negative reaction. The announced test of the American ASAT system torpedoes not only the Soviet moratorium, but is also blatantly in violation of the ABM Treaty between both countries, and it is a provocative demonstration of the American unwillingness to reach a sensible agreement at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons.

The USSR seriously, urgently, and emphatically warns the United States against this ill-considered decision that would further worsen relations between both countries, and increase confrontation, and therefore also the danger of war.

[Announcer] I asked our permanent correspondent in New York, Vladimir Solecky, in this context about the reaction in the United States to President Reagan's decision to carry out the ASAT system test.

[Solecky] All U.S. television stations carried the official TASS statement yesterday that if the United States cafries out the announced ASAT weapons test, the USSR will no longer consider itself bound by its own unilateral moratorium declared several years ago. This report was followed up by the news that the U.S. ASAT weapons test was supposed to have been carried out just yesterday afternoon, but that it was postponed by Secretary Weinberger.

Criticism of the intended test also came yesterday from California congressman George Brown, who, owing to his thorough understanding of weapons issues, is known as an unwelcome opponent of some of the Reagan administration's arms programs. Brown voiced doubts about the timing of the test's announcement during the summer recess, saying that this was clearly designed to prevent Congress from having its say in this important matter. This ploy, in any case, fell through because the legally required 15-day notice of the announcement of the tests lapsed only yesterday at midnight, and therefore Weinberger called off the test at the last moment.

The test can take place again in 9 days time, when the redundant satellite that has been chosen as the target reaches a suitable position in its orbit again. In the meantime, congressmen and the world public will certainly give their view on this event, which is another dangerous step in the militarization of space.

[Announcer] To this report we can add another piece of late news carried a few minutes ago by press agencies: A spokesman for the State Department in Washington has announced that the U.S. Government, despite the Soviet statement, does not intend to scrap the ASAT system test, which is designed to hit other satellites.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PACT MILITARY LEADERS

LD051322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense. Col Gen Voloshin was received prior to his departure from Czechoslovakia.

At the meeting, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, presented Col Gen Voloshin with the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, First Class, which he awarded to him in recognition of his merit in consolidating and developing the internationalist bonds between the people of the CSSR and USSR and the comradeship-in-arms between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army.

He thanked Comrade Voloshin for his personal efforts in contributing to a further increase in the combat-readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army and wished him success in his future career.

At the same time, Comrade Gustav Husak received Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, the new senior representative of the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, to whom he wished much success in his post.

Present at the meeting were Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the president of the Republic. Also present was the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Viktor Lomakin.

FUEL & POWER MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY PLANS

LD311506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1040 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Interview with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, interview with CPCZ Central Committee member, and federal minister of fuels and power, on "Saturday Interview" program in studio; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ehrenberger] Good afternoon. Energy, as one of the important branches of the sector of fuels and power has, within the framework of preparation for the winter period, taken upon itself the task of supplying production centers by 30 September with 4.4 million metric tons of brown and 1.5 million metric tons of black coal. The present state of stocks at power stations gives the realistic prerequisite that this amount of supplies will be fulfilled. The planned development in the 4th quarter of this year is aimed at ensuring that supplies toward the end of the year will not fall below 4 million metric tons of brown coal and 1.2 million black coal, which are sufficient stocks for continuous supplies in the 1st quarter of 1986.

[Moderator] In other words, there should be enough coal, but of course none for wasting.

[Ehrenberger] Yes.

[Moderator] The second question is from Engineer Frantisek Kudelka, who is the main energy worker of Technoplast Chropyne. Recently we recorded a report there about a social check. Here is a recording of the question.

[Kudelka] Well, my question is based on the fact that, after this winter, in our national enterprise we realized a number of concrete measures that should improve the energy situation in our enterprise. I would therefore be interested to know if some concrete measures for improvement of the situation have been carried out by the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power?

[Ehrenberger] Individual winter periods are always a check on the readiness of our branches for the demanding work of winter months. The problems of this winter, including the two very cold periods at the beginning of the year, were very carefully evaluated at the state-wide conference with directors of energy enterprises, and concrete measures were set out. These measures are aimed at securing realization of the planned repair of the production fund and upholding the extent and quality; making use of shutdowns for carrying out preventive maintenance with the aim of increasing the reliability and economy of operation; and creating conditions for widening the capacity of stocks of the power stations for quality maintenance in the area of distributing electrical energy, including bringing planned apparatus into operation.

Among other measures also is the optimalization of operations management; the realization of rationalization activity; the creation of conditions for a reduction of the consumption of refined fuels, in particular heating oil and natural gas; the deepening of measures for increasing work, dispatch, and technical discipline; work safety and fire precaution at all levels of power; and last but not least, the organization and realization of help from working groups for solving breakdown situations of the production apparatus and emergency conditions in coal delivery.

[Moderator] In this context, Comrade Minister, are we successful in making general repairs on time, I mean in power stations and boiler houses? In past years there were delays.

[Ehrenberger] Yes, that is one of the very serious problems. The plan of energy production apparatus repairs for 1985 includes a total of 76 boiler units, 3 reactors, and 46 turbines. In the 7 months of this year, of the above-planned numbers, 21 boiler units were repaired and 42 are under repair; 1 reactor has been repaired and 1 is undergoing repair. Of the turbines, 16 repairs have been completed and 26 are undergoing repair. From the point of view of securing the balance of production, blocks with output of 110 to 500 megawatts have a decisive role in our national economy. Here the plan includes a total of 21 general repairs, of which 18 will be finished by the end of the year and 3 repairs to two 110 blocks in Tusimice and 1 block in the Melnik power stations are long-term and wide-reaching reconstructions for conversion to combined production of electricity and heat and to improve the environment. So far, eight general repairs of major production blocks have been finished, where an overall reduction of time of 12 days was achieved largely on the basis of unified socialist pledges. Despite the fact that planned repairs of energy production apparatuses are going successfully this year, a number of shortcomings remain, such as delayed deliveries of materials and replacement parts.

The course of general repairs is monitored by a sector commission composed of representatives of our ministry and the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heat Engineering. Coordination of activity between organizations of different sectors is being carried out, and this commission also operatively solves problems, which exceeds the capabilities of economic production units.

[Moderator] The heating season is drawing near and with it immediate worries about supplies of heating. Here we rely considerably on the combined production of electricity and heat and centralized supply in general. Is everything prepared?

[Ehrenberger] As far as combined production of electricity and heat and the centralized supply of heating is concerned, it is necessary to say that, regarding the present and projected situation, it is the decisive factor and primary energy source in securing heating for the inhabitants and for industry that enable maximum use of our own fuels and of nuclear energy. The heating program of our ministry for the Eighth 5-Year Plan -- which is aimed at solving the most serious disparity in systems of centralized heating supply, at moving away from the use of refined fuels in heat production, and at absolute savings of fuel resulting from combined production of electricity and heat and from the centralization of heat output at large sources -- is based on this fact.

At the same time legislative prerequisites are being created for realization of the program set out, the most important of which is the proposal for a law on the production, distribution and consumption of heat, including connected implementation public notices, which were put before the CSSR Government.

[Moderator] What are the experiences in this area during the very cold days of the beginning of the year, that is in the area of heating?

[Ehrenberger] Concerning supplying the national economy and inhabitants with heating in the past heating season, I must say that on the whole it was smooth. There were output disparities on the border of the regulation ability of the system only in some places during low outside temperatures in winter months. This year we have been successful in putting some new sources into operation so that the shortage of heat output has been solved, for example, in the areas of Strakonice, Krnov, and Zilina. The heating connection from the Porici power station near Trutnov to Janske Lazne is almost completed.

[Moderator] Comrade Minister, maybe it is too early to speak of this now, but will the energy sector fulfill the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan?

[Ehrenberger] The intentions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in production of electrical energy in 1985 will be fulfilled. The task of production at nuclear power stations, which was set at 15,000 gigawatt hours, will not be fulfilled, however, as a result of delays in putting nuclear power stations into operation. This fact has had an influence on greater use of steam power stations, including noneconomic ones, and therefore the plan of their reconstruction to heating operation could not be fulfilled to its full extent, which had an unfavorable impression in the fulfillment of standard consumption.

[Moderator] What are the plans of energy workers for the next period, for the Eighth 5-Year Plan?

[Ehrenberger] The considered amount of production of electrical energy in the Eighth 5-Year Plan in the final year 1990 is 87,000 gigawatt hours. Nuclear power stations should produce 25,000 gigawatt hours. The production of steam power stations has a falling tendency and the anticipated production is around 46,000 gigawatt hours. The development of standard consumption will also have a falling trend, and in 1990 we are considering achieving the value of 370 g of standard fuel per kilowatt hour.

Czechoslovakia, within the framework of international cooperation between CEMA member-countries, takes part, in particular, in the building of distribution networks of 750 kilovolts; with the USSR in the building of the Chmelnicka nuclear power station, and in some other actions. The demanding tasks of both projects will be realized in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

These are, of course, only some tasks. Our main goal is to secure the development of industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and our homes with sufficient energy, but by means of the maximum economy.

'SIGNIFICANT' NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY ADOPTED

AU051315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: A Significant Document of Agricultural Policy"]

[Text] Our agriculture began implementing the improved system of planned management almost 4 years ago. The realization of all its measures, adopted by the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session in October 1981, as well as certain other factors, have all contributed to successfully reviving the dynamics of agricultural production in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, toward progress in the enhancement of our self-sufficiency, and simultaneously toward our adjusting the economy and income position of agricultural enterprises.

However, the results achieved in agriculture are considerably influenced by the climate and by natural conditions in general; this makes it more difficult to objectively appraise, in the short period of a few years, the impact achieved by the individual measures of the improved system. So far it has not been possible to find a method that would determine the extent to which the favorable results and per-hectare yields are due to the human factor and the material input, and the extent to which they are due to the influence of climate in a certain year. That is why we emphasized the openness of the system and the further elaboration of its individual measures and components already when implementing the system.

A few days ago the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government discussed and adopted a document entitled "Measures for Developing the System of Management in the Agricultural-Food Complex in the Eighth 5-Year Plan." The measures will become valid on 1 January 1986.

What are the contents and purpose of this document?

It is concerned with further strengthening the independence and responsibiltiy of enterprises and the principles of their adherence to the khozraschet system. The agricultural enterprises must work with greater efficiency and achieve better quality and greater thrift, as required for the transition to intensive trends of development.

As was stated at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session and the discussion at the 10th Congress of Unified Cooperative Farms, the tasks of the agricultural-food complex in the second half of the eighties will be considerably more complicated than they are now. In most foodstuffs, the market is quantitatively saturated. Instead of placing unilateral emphasis on the volume of production, on its quantitative aspect, which is expressed in tons, liters, and so forth, it is necessary to orient the activity of enterprises in a way enabling them to substantially improve valorization of all the resources put into agriculture. In simple words, the people involved in the work process must constantly bear in mind the production costs -- they must know how to think in "terms of money."

Such an approach to economy will also be reflected in a better quality and richer range of food products. However, at the same time it is necessary to create reserves, to eliminate the economic instability of enterprises, and, above all, to make full use of the knowledge of science and technology, which is the key to intensification. The system of planned management of the agricultural-food complex is also adjusted to the above requirements. The significance of the overall plan of the agricultural-industrial complex, which includes the development of science and technology, is further deepened in the elaboration of plans.

The role and position of the state components of economic management in the planning process are changing. The economic organizations will be involved far more than to date in organization of the structure of production and deliveries of agricultural produce. The basis of this involvement will be the economic agreements concluded between the enterprises of basic agricultural production and the consumers, who will be jointly responsible for the satisfaction of all-social needs. Naturally, the state management components will continue working out the medium- and long-term basic trends of development of the agricultural-food complex and influencing their realization. In the same way, in the future they will also keep in their own hands the possibility of ensuring delivery of the most important agricultural produce to the state funds by means of directives. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan both grain and animals for slaughter (excluding poultry) will be considered such produce.

It is not a matter of replacing the plan by economic contracts, thus weakening the function of the plan;we will be concerned with making the economic contracts between producer and consumer, and not the production and procurement tasks determined per directive, the basis of elaborating the enterprise plans. This is intended to emphatically raise the responsibility of consumer organizations for ensuring the necessary raw materials and for safeguarding the all-social needs. As a rule, the organizations stand closest to the purchasing public; they should therefore know best the people's demands on the range and quality of foodstuffs, and influence the basic production accordingly. In this way we establish conditions for uniting the interests of both partners -- the basic agricultural production and processing organizations -- in better satisfaction of the all-social order.

Concerning economic tools, the significant point is the further restriction of state interventions in the prices of certain production means. For instance, this will also raise the prices that agricultural workers pay for the products necessary for agricultural production. This particularly applies to industrial fertilizers, fodder mixtures, and fodder residues from dairy farms. For instance, interventions regarding the prices of industrial fertilizers are being discontinued to the tune of Kcs1 billion; this will raise their prices for consumers by roughly 14.6 percent. It is envisaged that this will lead to substantially more rational management. The means that will thus be freed will nevertheless remain in agriculture. They will be used partly for raising certain procurement prices in cattle breeding, and primarily for strengthening the fund of soil fertilization, the intensification fund, and the funds of integration, technical development, and so forth.

Apart from other measures, we will also introduce a comprehensive harvest insurance, which will be compulsory for all agricultural enterprises. Our aim here is to eliminate the instability of the incomes of unified cooperative farms and state farms and to reduce their economic dependence on the annual weather fluctuations. The system of the mutual interrelationship of wages and the adjusted output will also become valid in agriculture on 1 January 1986; it is already operating in the other production branches of our national economy.

In the past few years a certain shift has taken place in the people's way of thinking -- a deviation from the extensive approaches to economy. The main aim in further development of the improved management system can be expressed very briefly and simply: the purpose of economy is efficient economy. Naturally, the efficiency must be social efficiency, to which every enterprise must contribute its share. It is still valid that we must gain more and more from each acre of land, from each animal, from every koruna spent in investment and wages, from every kilogram of fodder and fertilizer, as well as from every unit of energy used. This means to produce as many good-quality products as possible for the minimum costs.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the requirements placed on the work of state management bodies, particularly the regional and district agricultural administrations, will be substantially raised.

We expect them to give up their useless administrative meddling in the operations of enterprises, and on the other hand to penetrate far deeper into their economies and search for ways to raise the standards of their intraenterprise management and for ways to implement far more rapidly in practice the knowledge acquired by science and technology.

It is only natural that the success of any measure for improving the system of planned management depends on many factors. It will be, above all, the moral strength of the socialist society and its members, of the management staff, outstanding workers, and whole collectives that will determine how successfully we will be able to cope with carrying further the set course of intensively developing our economy.

INDRA EVALUATES VISIT TO DPRK, RELATIONS

AU050957 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "CSSR Federal Assembly Delegation Returns Home; Useful Negotiations With DPRK Representatives"]

[Text] Prague -- The delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jan Marko, Vaclav David, and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Alois Hula, deputy chairman of the Chamber of People; Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier; Zdenec Cernik, CSSR deputy foreign minister; representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives. Kim Kwang-sop, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

At the conclusion of the official 4-day friendly visit of the CSSR's Federal Assembly delegation to the DPRK, Comrade Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and head of the delegation, granted an interview to special CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondents in which he appraised the source and the results of the visit.

I value the comradely, ardent welcome accorded to us, A. Indra said. We are returning home with deep, good impressions. People's Korea is marching energetically and purposefully forward in fulfillment of the exacting plans of socialist construction. After the American aggression, the capital Pyongyang literally emerged from the ashes, and changed during a mere 3 decades into a modern and attractive metropolis through extensive construction work. The results of our deliberations fill us with absolute gratification, A. Indra then said. Like the Korean side, we too stressed our vivid and lasting interest in speedily changing all the existing possibilities into active values, especially in the economic and scientific-technological fields.

We are convinced that the visit of the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to the DPRK has had a positive impact on the effort to implement in life the results of last year's deliberations of the top party and state representatives of the two countries -- Gustav Husak and Kim Il-song -- in the CSSR. The reception of our delegation by Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK President Kim Il-song represented the political culmination of our visit. Alois Indra then stated that a substantial part of the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation's stay in the DPRK was devoted to the exchange of views on the weightiest issues of current international development. The responsibility of international imperialism, particularly American imperialism, for the danger and risks created by it on the path of peaceful development is obvious both on a global scale and in Europe and Asia. That is why we stressed our support for peaceful initiatives, for the efforts on nonaligned countries, as well as for the Korean people's struggle for the exit of American troops from South Korea, the peaceful unification of their fatherland, and the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula.

We also underscored the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement as the decisive factor in the battle for world peace and social progress.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ATTACKS SLOVAK CULTURAL JOURNAL

AU041900 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 September on page 5 carries a 1,100-word article signed by the "PRAVDA Editorial Board" and entitled "Idols and Ideals." The article criticizes the editorial policy of the Slovak cultural biweekly FILM A DIVADLO accusing it of cultivating a "star" cult and "catering to the lowest taste."

The article opens by noting the responsibility of all mass information media for implementation of the CPCZ's cultural policy and singling out the role played by popular cultural journals, in view of their "broad influence on the social awareness."

The article goes on to say that artists portrayed in popular cultural periodicals naturally become "models that come close to the ideal of human exploits." It deplores, however, that "in our journalistic practice from time to time we still come across instances of ideals being confused with idols, which is so typical of the bourgeois press. Instead of being presented with notions of ethical perfection, the reader is often served idols, personafied by 'stars.'" To illustrate this point, the article then carries quotes from articles published in some recent issues of FILM A DIVADLO, "the only widely accessible, and therefore particularly important, Slovak periodical devoted to the problems of cinematic and theatrical arts." These quotes concern John Travolta's and Jane Fonda's sex life; Bette Midler's bust size; Anita Ekberg's increase in weight; the skin disease of Bo Derek's male partner; and Roger Vandim's search for a younger Brigitte Bardot. Giving other examples of the "banalities" carried by FILM A DIVADLO, Bratislava PRAVDA also criticized the fact that one issue of the journal devoted 8 of its 36 pages to the favorite sports of Anthony Quinn, Giuliano Gemma, Franco Nero, and Jessica Lange and 4 more pages to a "Moderately lascivious" article on Brooke Shields, "in which she vehemently insisted that she does not want to be the sex symbol of the eighties." Bratislave PRAVDA also takes issue with one of the regular features of the journal, in which readers are invited to supply witty captions to pictures, mostly, "sexually explicit," from well-known and lesser-known films.

Bratislava PRAVDA concludes its article by saying: "This catering to the lowest taste, which we encounter in almost every issue of the biweekly FILM A DIVADLO, can on no account be justified, let alone explained, as the only possbility of reaching a mass audience. After all, in its editorials, reviews, and some of its better-made reports, the editorial office itself subscribes to something different, applying strict criteria to works of art. Such criteria should be binding also for the editorial office itself, guide it toward an exacting, refined taste, and prevent it from yielding in selecting articles of the style that is mentioned above. However, as we can see, this style is, unfortunately, rife and it could serve as an 'inspiration' also for articles on Czechoslovak art.

SPEECHES, TALKS AT LEIPZIG FAIR REPORTED

Honecker Soviet Pavilion Speech

AU040810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 85 p 6

[Speech given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on 1 September at a meeting with USSR Minister of Light Industry Vladimir Klyuyev at the Soviet pavilion at the Leipzig autumn fair]

[Text] Dear Comrade Klyuyev, dear Comrade Kochemasov, dear comrades and friends:

It is a sincere pleasure for us to visit the USSR pavilion on our walkabout at the 1985 Leipzig autumn fair. We cordially thank you for the fraternal reception and the cordial words that you, Comrade Klyuyev, extended to us. We have seen an impressive exhibit from your country. It vividly reflects the results of the course of accelerating the social and economic development of the USSR which the Soviet people are realizing in line with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev. This exhibition of achievements, too, one can rightly say, convincingly demonstrates the strength of the Soviet nation and the great possibilities of socialism. On this we would like to congratulate you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, from the bottom of our hearts.

We consider our visit to the Soviet pavilion as also another expression of our continuous efforts to develop and expand the scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and USSR in all fields. This is a mutually beneficial and equal cooperation corresponding to the nature of the relations between socialist states under the leadership of their communist parties. We have given it a firm and lasting foundation. Its prospects are outlined in the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Up to the Year 2000."

With creative initiative and energy, all combines of the GDR are working to fulfill the targets of our national economic plan. One can convince oneself of that again here at the Leizig autumn fair. During our walkabout today we were able to see in the exhibition of the GDR chemical plant construction how much technical knowledge and dedication the working people are preparing for our 11th SED Congress. With great satisfaction we notice that the mutual interlacing of the national economies of our two countries has reached a considerable level in quantity and quality. By carrying out intensification, accelerating scientific-technological progress, and even more purposefully utilizing its economic results, this mutual interlacing will increase in the future in the GDR as well as in the USSR. Even more strongly than before it will become a decisive growth factor for the economic and social development in each of our countries.

This is fully in line with the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member-states at the highest level in June 1984 in Moscow. By consistently putting these decisions into practice, we at the same time consolidate the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

The states of our community are energetically tapping new growth reservoirs under the leadership of their parties. They are increasing their economic capacity to a considerable degree, which is also particularly shown at the Leipzig autumn fair. We are sure that this powerful potential will develop day after day, thus having an even stronger effect. The GDR contributes its share to this by consistently implementing the economic strategy of the eighties.

With an increase in the national income of more than 4 percent, a rise in industrial net production of about 8 percent, and an increase in labor productivity on this basis of 7.4 percent, the steady development of the GDR national economy is continued. Full of energy, the working people in the combines of the industry and construction sector, of transportation and communication, in socialist agriculture, in trade, and in all other fields are struggling for highest achievements. For this they want to utilize, above all, science and technology and make the best experiences a lasting basis of their work. This is how they are thoroughly preparing for the 11th SED Congress.

Today in the morning we heard with pleasure from the first secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk leadership that the 1985 grain yield in this Bezirk amounts to 57.7 decitons per hectare. On this we would like to cordially congratulate the working people of the Leipzig Bezirk and Comrade Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk leadership.

At the 10th session of the SED Central Committee, we stated that implementation of the main task will continue to determine our activities in the long run and that the SED will cross the threshold to the year 2000 with this policy. It is worth doing one's best every day for this high goal in the interest of the entire people. Many new products of the highest quality, which are shown here in Leipzig by the combines and companies, demonstrate the skills and willingness to achieve of the working people in our country.

Dear comrades and friends, when we meet here in Leipzig, this important international place of trade, to hold talks, exchange opinions, and, in particular, conclude new trade agreements, at the same time we also consider the interests of peace. Just because dangerous tensions still overshadow the international situation and prevention of a nuclear inferno has virtually become a matter of life and death for mankind, the importance of all those efforts directed against the course of confrontation and arms buildup and in favor of an improvement in the international climate and a return to detente is increasing.

The GDR feels deeply obligated to this cause. Therefore, we support the manifold initiatives of the USSR to halt the arms race and prevent it from expanding into space. As all over the world, in our country, too, the initiative taken by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to cease all nuclear explosions has met with a wide response. On 6 August, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, this was a signal one could not fail to hear.

We also attribute great importance to the proposals of the Soviet Government to the United Nations for developing peaceful international cooperation in space. Today everything must be done to liberate mankind from the threat exerted by a policy of "star wars" and to ensure peace on earth as well as in space.

We are firmly convinced -- and today's walkabout confirmed it, too -- that in the end reason and realism will make a breakthrough in international relations. At the side of the USSR we are working for this with all our strength, with all our passion, in the interest of a peaceful future for mankind. This we also want to express at this year's Leipzig autumn fair.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades, soon it will be the 10th anniversary of the signing of the historically important Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and USSR. This is an occasion for us to confirm once more the unswerving militant partnership of the SED and CPSU, the indestructible alliance of GDR and USSR.

Therefore, we raise our glasses:

-- to Lenin's Party, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev;
-- to the firm friendship between our parties, states and peoples; and
-- to the safeguarding of peace throughout the world.

Soviet Minister Klyuyev Speech

AU040946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 85 p 6

[Speech given by Vladimir Klyuyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of light industry and leader of the USSR Government delegation to the Leipzig autumn fair, on 1 September 1985 at a meeting with Erich Honecker at the Soviet Pavilion]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear Comrade Willi Stoph, dear comrades and friends:

On behalf of the party and state leadership of the USSR, I would like to convey most cordial greetings and best wishes to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal people of the GDR, as well as to you personally, dear Comrades Honecker and Stoph, and to thank you for inviting a Soviet Government delegation to visit the 1985 Leipzig autumn fair.

We notice with satisfaction that the significance of the Leipzig fair as one of the most important centers of international trade, as a generally recognized resort for useful and mutually beneficial meetings between business people from states with different social systems, is growing annually. This can be explained to a considerable extent by the impressive successes of the working people of the GDR in the dynamic development of the GDR's economy, science, and technology, as well as by the growing international esteem of the first socialist peace state on German soil.

The USSR is actively involved in the truly worldwide display of industrial and scientific-technological achievements in Leipzig. Our country's exhibits this year also reflect the creative work of workers, engineers, designers, and scientists, of all Soviet people in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and the high scientific level and possibilities of technical engineering in our country's production. With new emphasis, these tasks were underscored at the deliberations of the CPSU Central Committee in August for working out the plans for economic and social development of the USSR for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum in April provided us with a scientifically founded program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country on the basis of profound qualitative changes in the material-technical foundations of the national economy and the improvement of production conditions. The essence of this program consists in the transition of the economy to intensive growth, to an overall increase in effectiveness, and to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

Implementation of the stipulations of the CEMA economic talks at the highest level, which are aimed at further deepening socialist economic integration, will undoubtedly contribute to solving these tasks. It is needless to say how important this cooperation is for the increasing welfare of our peoples.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated:

"The overall improvement and enrichment of cooperation, the development of overall relations with the fraternal socialist countries, the safeguarding of their close cooperation in political, economic, ideological, military, and other fields, and care for the organic linking of the national and international interests of all members of our large community becomes an increasingly important task." An important contribution to development of the overall cooperation of the fraternal countries is made by the USSR and the GDR.

For more than 2 decades the GDR has occupied first place among the USSR's trading partners. In 1984 11 percent of the USSR's foreign trade was with the GDR. On the other hand, we are the largest partner of the GDR -- our country accounts for 39 percent of the total foreign trade volume of your Republic. Our relations in this field are extraordinarily widespread. They will continue to develop on the basis of the long-term government and ministerial agreements concluded between us on economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the various areas of the national economy. Such promising forms of cooperation as production cooperation and specialization, the joint establishment of integrated projects, providing technical support in building new and reconstructing existing industrial plants, and participating in large projects in third countries will also contribute to the accelerated growth of our mutual trade.

In line with the long-term program of development and cooperation between the USSR and GDR in the fields of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, which was signed in October 1984, joint efforts for the further acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and for the extensive utilization of its results in intensification of the economy are being undertaken. Particular attention is paid here to further development of the structure of the division of labor between the USSR and GDR, and the extension and renewal of the range of mutual deliveries of goods, above all in manufacturing industrial products. More complicated and highly productive types of machines and plants, which correspond to the modern demands of scientific and technological progress, raw materials, and more highly refined materials are being included in trade to an ever greater degree.

A significant role in our cooperation is played by questions connected with implementation of the comprehensive socioeconomic programs and with provision for the population of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. It is superfluous to mention the great significance this cooperation has for the growing welfare of our peoples.

In solving the tasks of socialist and communist construction, we are consistently following the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community are fighting actively and persistently against the danger of a nuclear inferno, for halting the arms race on earth, for preventing it in space, and for returning to the process of detente. Throughout the world the most recent USSR initiatives for the unilateral cessation of all nuclear explosions and for prevention of the militarization of space, as well as the constructive position of the USSR at the negotiations with the United States in Geneva, have met with broad support.

The U.S. Administration is clinging to the unrealizable illusion of attaining military superiority over socialism and does not want to discuss these proposals, which open up the path to limiting and then radically reducing nuclear weapons -- up to their complete elimination.

Therefore, the most important task of the peace forces is the further activation of efforts to achieve an improvement in the international situation and end the dangerous confrontation.

One way toward achieving this is the development of equal and mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation, to which the Leipzig fairs make an important contribution.

We would like to seize the opportunity of this meeting to wish the SED and all working people of the GDR from the bottom of our hearts great successes in further socialist construction and in creative preparation for the 11th SED Congress. May the fraternal and indestructible friendship between our parties and peoples consolidate itself and flourish.

Contracts Concluded

AU041431 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpts] The atmosphere in the trade capital has been characterized by vigorous business activities right from the start. On 2 September the Machine Tools and Tools [WMW] Export-Import foreign trade company concluded a contract on deliveries to Cuba of equipment for the production of small tools.

Agreements were drawn up with the CSSR on mutual deliveries of agricultural machinery. The deliveries are made based on agreements on cooperation and specialization between our two countries.

The Polygraph combine will deliver sheet-fed offset rotaries to the USSR on the basis of agreements on cooperation and specialization. Furthermore, Polygraph agreed on the export of Original Perfecta cutting machines to the CSSR as well as the export of sheet-fed offset rotaries to the FRG and United States. The Textima combine concluded important contracts with the USSR on the export of machines and equipment for the cotton and textile industry. In addition, they agreed on deliveries of spare parts for sewing and refining machines to the USSR. Hosiery machines were purchased by the PRC, refinement machines for its textile industry by Turkey. The SFRY ordered component parts for household sewing machines. Contracts on the export of spinning machines were signed with French and Austrian partners, those on laundry machines with the FRG.

According to another trade fair contract, the GDR will deliver component parts for color television sets, which are manufactured on an assembly line built by the GDR, to France. Color television sets, at a value of 6.9 million foreign exchange marks, will be delivered to Tunisia in 1986.

Extensive import contracts on essential and nonessential foods and beverages, textiles, leather, and leather goods were concluded with Austria. GDR foreign trade companies signed important import contracts for machine building products, as well as chemical and electrotechnical products.

The GDR imports from the PPR methods for testing, controlling, and regulating used in a plant that produces aromatic substances. The Textima company bought knitting machines from Italy.

The USSR ordered 200 hauling engines from the Hennigsdorf Hans Beimler Lokomotivbau-Elektrotechnische Werke.

Furthermore, trade fair contracts were concluded on deliveries of musical instruments to Australia and Japan, artificial leather to Great Britain, and pharmaceutical manufactured goods to Bulgaria, the CSSR, and the DPRK.

Exports of 4,000 metric tons of calcium chloride will go to Norway.

Mittag Meets French Minister

LD031832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- With the official visit of the French prime minister to the GDR in June of this year and the talks held then with the general secreatary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, a new stage has been initiated in the development of relations between the two countries. This was stated on Tuesday by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, deputy chairman of the State Council, and the French minister of economy, finance, and budget, Pierre Beregovoy, who is paying an official visit to the Leipzig fair. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the developments that have taken place since then and underlined the desire of the governments of both countries to realize the agreed goals for the development of trade in the coming years.

Minister Beregovoy noted that the significance of his country's growing economic cooperation with the GDR. The number of French exhibitors and businessmen at this fair is clear proof of this and is also an expression of the high esteem in which the international trade center of Leipzig is held.

The talks took place in an open-minded and constructive atmosphere. Taking part in them were State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Philippe Jurgensen, chairman of the France-GDR mixed governmental commission.

Felfe Meets British Minister

LD301810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- On Friday, Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Great Britain's minister of agriculture, food and fisheries, Michael Jopling. Michael Jopling is on a several-day visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, Bruno Lietz.

Werner Felfe spoke about the successful development of GDR agriculture, about the good harvest results achieved so far this year, and about the numerous initiatives by the peasants and all working people occupied in the agricultural sphere in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

The partners in the talks held an exchange of views about the development of cooperation between the GDR and Great Britain in the agricultural field. In this connection they paid tribute to the activities of the GDR-Great Britain mixed commission, successfully organized on the basis of the government agreement on the development of economic, industrial, and scientific and technological cooperation dating from 18 December 1973. There was agreement in stressing that good preconditions exist for the development of cooperation to mutual advantage.

Werner Felfe outlined to his British guest the peace policy of the GDR and its wide-ranging activities aimed at creating a broad coalition of reason and realism to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to improve international developments. The GDR attaches great weight in this to the shaping of relations of peaceful coexistence with Great Britain as well.

It is currently in the interest of all peoples and states to end the nuclear arms escalation, to prevent the militarization of space, and to develop peaceful international cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In this spirit the GDR fully and completely supports the proposals made by the USSR for a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests and gives expression to the expectation that the United States may also adopt a constructive approach in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

Minister Jopling said he shares the expectation of the people of the GDR that the Geneva negotiations and the forthcoming summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan bring positive and substantial results for securing peace.

He expressed the interest of the British Government in the further development of relations with the GDR, particularly in the field of trade. The areas of cooperation expounded by Werner Felfe offer a series of encouraing starting points for this.

The following officials took part in the talks, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere: Helmut Simmelmann, head of the Agriculture Department of the SED Central Committee; Werner Lindner, state secretary at the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, and Great Britain's ambassador to the GDR, Timothy Everard.

The same day GDR Agriculture Minister Bruno Lietz met Michael Jopling for a first talk. In the coming days the British guest is to visit agricultural cooperatives, enterprises, scientific institutions, and also the Leipzig autumn fair.

PRC Delegation Received

AU041906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] A representative delegation of the government of the city of Beijing, headed by Chan Ming, is currently staying in Leipzig. Its members are leading business representatives of the Chinese capital as well as representatives of foreign trade and industry. They will take advantage of the autumn fair to hold negotiations on the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. During its visit the Chinese delegation is acquainting itself -- in combines of the machine-building, food processing, and scientific instrument manufacturing sector -- with possibilities for cooperation and the purchase of machines and plants. Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister of foreign trade, received the delegation for a talk.

SINDERMANN DISCUSSES TIES WITH FRENCH LEGISLATOR

LD031951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, and Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly of France, stressed in Berlin on Tuesday the responsibility of the two countries' parliaments to work together, regardless of different political views, for the preservation of peace and the fruitful coexistence of nations.

In the course of an exchange of views between the two parliamentary presidents in the People's Chamber building and a subsequent dinner in honor of his guest, Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the French politician's visit to the GDR as an expression of the good state of relations between the two states.

This makes possible the continuation of parliamentary contacts, to which the GDR attaches great value. In view of the persistent course of confrontation being pursued by forces in the world hostile to detente, all people of goodwill who are guided by reason and realism are called upon to oppose the fateful development of a new and unimaginable round of the arms race, with all its dangerous consequences.

The new negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva on the whole complex of strategic and medium-range space and nuclear weapons are regarded by the GDR as an important step toward meeting the wishes and hopes of the peoples for a secure peace.

Touching on the dynamically developing relations of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and France, Sindermann noted that with the first official visit to the GDR by the French prime minister this year, a new chapter has been opened. This development was of benefit to both peoples and had a favorable effect on the political climate in Europe.

The French parliamentary president showed particular interest in education problems and diverse aspects of GDR housing, social policies, and labor law. Taking as an example the law on local assemblies that came into force 1 September, Horst Sindermann explained that the rights of the deputies were thereby extended and diverse opportunities opened up for citizens to take an active part in the solving of communal political tasks.

The president of the French National Assembly arrived in the GDR Tuesday for an official visit lasting several days. He was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, and by other representatives of the People's Chamber. The dinner given by the president of the People's Chamber in honor of Louis Marmaz was attended by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, members of the Presidium, and other People's Chamber deputies. French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors was also present.

STOPH TOASTS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVISTS AT RECEPTION

AU041744 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Report on toast proposed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at "reception given for agricultural activists of the GDR," in Potsdam's New Palace on 2 September]

[Excerpt] A festive reception was given in the evening in the New Palace of Sanssouci by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front. The reception was given for activists of the land reform and meritorious working people of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council; members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; other figures of the party and state leadership of the GDR' as well as representatives of the Potsdam Bezirk, who had previously participated in the impressive mass rally on the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform, were very warmly greeted by the guests.

In a toast, Willi Stoph welcomed the guests to this festive reception on the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform with great joy. He addressed particularly warm greetings to the activists of the land reform and the socialist transformation of agriculture, to cooperative farmers of both sexes, to working women and men, and to all those who have earned credit in the construction and successful development of socialist agriculture.

We are still under the effect of the impressive mass rally, Willi Stoph said. In his speech, Erich Honecker clearly outlined the scope of the biggest social transformation in agriculture ever known in our history.

The speaker stressed that this transformation was possible because -- through freeing our people from Hitler fascism -- the USSR gave them the chance to overcome imperialism and reaction for good, and because the KPD with its call of 11 June 1945 paved the way for implementing the centuries-old demand of farmhands and peasants: "The Junkers' land into the peasants' hands." Workers and peasants jointly turned this action slogan into reality, and thus wrought a close alliance between the workers class and the working peasantry as a reliable foundation of the new antifascist-democratic system. Thus, peasants, farmhands, and resettlers possessing little or no land were offered a basis for existence that they used in order to overcome the consequences of Hitler's criminal war and to create and develop our new social system.

The guests at this reception, Willi Stoph continued, already embody several generations of the cooperative peasant class that came into being in our society. They have been and continue to be -- each generation in its time and in its own way -- active participants in this revolutionary upheaval that has changed the life of our people and the image of our villages so basically and positively that we are closer to the goal of gradually overcoming the essential differences between cities and villages.

The older generation among you were in the front ranks when, through a fierce class struggle 40 years ago, the big landowners -- active Nazis and war criminals -- were dispossessed and when the roots of imperialism and militarism were thus eliminated in the country. The fraternal help granted by our Soviet class comrades and their comprehensive political and economic assistance will never be forgotten.

Years afterward, many friends among us contributed -- through their example, power of persuasion, and on the basis of the creative application of Lenin's cooperative plan -- to the success of socialist production relations in rural areas.

With good reason, all of us can be proud of our modern socialist agriculture, the achievements of which have won the respect and recognition of the whole world, Willi Stoph said.

Who would have thought 40 years ago of achievements such as those registered in fields and stables today. Who would have suspected 40 years ago the extent to which modern technology would be able to replace hard physical work. What was still a bold vision 40 years ago has become true: There are villages in which one can live comfortably, we have farmers who with great knowledge, wisdom, and consideration ensure bread for our people, and we have young people who press ahead and look trustfully to the future. This is how socialism -- in a historically short time -- has basically changed the life of people in rural areas for the better.

All this, the speaker emphasized, is the result of the socialist agrarian policy promoted by our Marxist-Leninist party. The secret of this success lies in the constant strengthening of the alliance between the workers class and cooperative farmers -- this reliable political basis of our socialist system in which agricultural progress is and will be the concern of the entire society.

The cooperative farmers and workers are implementing with great elan the tasks of the decisions of the 10th Central Committee Plenum on preparation of the 11th SED Congress, Willi Stoph continued. Proof of this are the numerous initiatives within socialist emulation and the achieved positive results, of which Erich Honecker spoke at the mass rally. This is also proved by the great involvement and commendable performance of agricultural workers in the current harvesting activity.

We rejoice at the many projects aimed at the comprehensive intensification of agricultural output, the speaker said. The use of modern scientific achievements to increase yields in fields and results in stables will make us embark on the road that is fully in keeping with the true interests of cooperative farmers, and will also benefit the socialist society as a whole.

The cooperative farmers and workers can further rely on the support of the workers class and its revolutionary party and on the support of our socialist state in resolving their tasks aimed at the well-being of our whole people.

Willi Stoph asked the audience to join him in toasting the 40th anniversary of the democratic land reform, the close alliance between the workers class and the cooperative farmers class wrought by the Marxist-Leninist party, the development and flourishing of the GDR and a reliable and secure peace, the efficient cooperative farmers and workers, and all comrades and friends present, to whom he wished further great success in their work and all the best in their personal lives.

HARVEST, GRAIN YIELD, PLAN FULFILLMENT STATISTICS

AU041623 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Report: "The Status of Harvesting, Grain Yields, and Plan Fulfillment for Slaughter Animals, Milk, and Eggs"]

[Text]	status of harvest (percent)	yield per hectare (decitons)	total yield (metric tons)
GDR	97.3	45.3	11,500,00
Rostock	94	45.1	
Schwerin	99.5	37.9	
Neubrandenburg	100	41.6	
Potsdam	100	35.3	
Frankfurt	100	37	
Cottbus	100	39.5	
Berlin	100	41.4	
Magdeburg	99.8	48.1	
Halle	99.3	54.4	
Leipzig	100	57.7	
Erfurt	91.2	50.4	
Gera	95.4	49.7	
Suhl	80.1	39.3	
Dresden	94.8	51.5	
Karl-Marx-Stadt	85.3	48.9	

Year	Development of grain yield per hectare (decitons)		Production total yield (kilotons)
1971/75	(yearly-average)	36.2	8.679
1976/80	(yearly-average)	35.8	9.038
1981		35.7	8.863
1982		39.8	10.020
1983		39.7	10.067
1984		45.1	11.349
1985	(preliminary result)	45.3	11.500

Plan Fulfillment of Animal Products on 31 Aug 1985

	Plan	Result	Overfulfillment
Slaughter animals	1,689.8 kilotons	1,722.7	plus 32.9
Milk	4,841.7 kilotons	5,123.7	plus 282
Eggs	3,456.1 millions of unit	3,479.1	plus 23

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS CSSR COUNTERPART

AU041853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, received Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, for a talk in which it was stated with satisfaction that a high level of the contractual obligations of the annual protocol on mutual goods deliveries in 1985 has been achieved and that all preconditions for its fulfillment and overfulfillment exist. At the same time, the ministers discussed questions concerning implementation of the protocol on coordination of the 1986-1990 national economic plans and concerning preparation of the 1986 annual protocol, and they worked out stipulations for the work of both countries' foreign trade organs.

Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and Minister Urban discussed possibilities of further specialization and cooperation in selected fields of machine building.

Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister of bezirk-administered industry and food industry, deliberated with Miroslaw Kapoun, minister of industry of the Czech SR, and Stefan Urban, minister of industry of the Slovak SR, on the state and further development of scientific-technological and economic cooperation in the furniture industry, in the field of derived timber products, in iron mountings and machines, in sawn timber and wooden articles, in musical instruments, in stationery, in sports articles, and in toys.

The ministers concurrently stated that fulfillment of the program of scientific-technological cooperation is developing successfully.

EXPERTS DEFEND GABCIKOVO-NAGYMAROS DANUBE PROJECT

WA031500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Aug 85 pp 5-6

[Text] Thus far Austria has built nine sets of locks or power plants on the Danube. In the Hungarian section of the Danube the Upper Danube is most favorable from this viewpoint -- because of the slope characteristics of the river. The idea of a system of locks between Bos (Gabcikovo) and Nagymaros is several decades old; discussions between Hungarian and Czechoslovak experts were held at the beginning of the fifties concerning construction of a Danube hydroelectric plant. In 1977 Hungary and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement to create a common system of locks in the vicinity of Bos (Gabcikovo) and Nagymaros which they would operate jointly. Construction was to be completed by 1995. The joint investment has now reached the 50 percent completion stage on the Czechoslovak side and an 8-9 percent stage here.

Since there would be a great intervention in nature on the Upper Danube, largely along the border of our country, and since this will have an effect on the human environment as well, the increased interest of public opinion is understandable. Within the framework of a roundtable discussion our editors have tried to bring the expected effects of this monumental work closer to our readers.

Those participating in the discussion were: Peter Havas, government commissioner for the investment and director general of the State Development Bank; Antal Kovacs, state secretary and chairman of the National Water Affairs Office; Istvan Lang, agrochemist and first secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; F. Bruno Straub, biologist, vice president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and chairman of the National Environmental and Nature Protection Council; and Miklos Szanto, director general of the National Water Affairs Investment Enterprise. NEPSZABADSAG was represented by Laszlo Szabo.

NEPSZABADSAG: Last week the government discussed the status of the construction of this lock system, a scientific report on the environmental effects to be expected, and the tasks ahead. Information about this was made public. And yet it may not be without interest if we were to outline what this section of the Danube is like today and what changes there will be here 10 years from now.

A. Kovacs: The Danube is 210 kilometers long between Budapest and Bratislava. A transformation through regulatory work began in the last century on the main branch in the Szigetkoz section -- primarily due to navigation. In this forested area the Danube is accompanied by a system consisting of many branches which, for a significant part of the year, are not in direct contact with the main branch, so there is hardly any water in the branches. The chief branch of the Danube here also causes very many problems from the viewpoint of navigation and flood protection. Last year, for example, 19 shoals developed upstream from Gonyu because of which the boats could travel only half loaded. And it is like this every year. This is not only a Hungarian problem, it is an international problem. In such seasons with little water the continual dredging and regulation tie down a great deal of strength and cost a lot of money. In addition, they do not bring a final solution. Danube navigation is regulated by the Belgrade Agreement, signed by the riparian countries, and it prescribes that maintaining and developing the ship channel is the obligation of the riverine states.

P. Havas: I believe that anyone who knows Hungarian geography knows that in this section the Danube first begins to slow down, and constantly creates shoals as far as Gonyu.

Subordinate to the Natural Requirements

A. Kovacs: The communique published last week gave details about what sort of structures would be built here for the lock system. Perhaps I should say a few words about the effects of the system instead. In the first place it will create the conditions for water management, will regulate the level of the water and ensure a constant width and depth for navigation. But I might also mention the solution of the flood problems. Bos, or Gabcikovo, lies just opposite Asvanyraro. Surely many still remember that the dike broke here in 1954 and the flood caused a great deal of damage in the Szigetkoz. In 1965 the flood caused destruction on the Czechoslovak side, in the Csallokoz. Not even to speak of the fact that there is high water on the Danube virtually every year, and at such times the harmful uprising water appears in the agricultural areas protected by flood protection fill. The water play of the Danube -- that is, the vertical difference between high and low water -- averages 6 meters. After construction of the lock system the level of the water could be raised or lowered, or the ice let down in winter, throughout the year in the way and when nature and energy production required it. If you noticed, I put the needs of nature in first place. The government obliged us to pay attention to the environmental effects in the planning and in the construction stage, to prepare a suitable warning system for these effects, and always to subordinate operations to the natural requirements.

B.F. Straub: Or, as the National Environmental and Nature Protection Council stated in a professional opinion submitted to the government, an opinion developed on the basis of 33 scientific impact studies: "...operation of the lock system must be subordinated to the requirements of the ecological optimum." The government not only accepted this, it directed the interested organs to do so.

P. Havas: Concerning flood protection it is still worth mentioning that after construction of the system there will be virtually absolute flood protection security in the otherwise flood endangered Szigetkoz.

Fitting in With the Scenery

NEPSZABADSAG: What will the dimensions of the reservoir be?

M. Szanto: The reservoir will be between Rajka and Bratislava. It will be 20 kilometers long, 8 kilometers wide at Dunakiliti, 5-6 kilometers wide farther up, and will be capable of accepting 200 million cubic meters of water. The water level here will rise by 6 meters. There will be impounded water above Nagymaros, in the present flood plain, and this will drive the turbines of the power plant.

A. Kovacs: There will be multipurpose use of the lock system. It includes energetics, water reserve management, flood protection and internal water protection systems, while contributing significantly to settlement development, the development of recreational areas and building up communal services to the settlements.

NEPSZABADSAG: The Danube section above Visegrad-Nagymaros is one of the most beautiful regions of the country. Will not the spectacle of the power plant system ruin the scenery?

B.F. Straub: One can argue about whether a region is esthetically beautiful as it was originally or when it includes structures adapted to the scenery even externally. One could imagine the Gellert Mountain without the statue and the Citadel, but a man of today can hardly do so. There were great debates in connection with the Hilton too, and I believe that today the people of Budapest can point out proudly how beautifully the Hilton fits into the assemblage of buildings in the area. To a certain

extent the antipathy is natural. The National Environmental Protection Council dealt with this question at a special session and the earlier plans were changed a little, and the government accepted this at the session last week. For example, we recommended that they not use tall electric power line poles but rather transmit the power produced via buried cables. Also at our recommendation the bridge will be much flatter than originally planned. The investor has announced an open competition for plans regarding the development of the environment and technical solutions fitting into the environment, and this competition has now been made public.

M. Szanto: We will certainly include the best ideas in the final plans.

B.F. Straub: It was the final position of the Environmental Protection Council that if they met our proposals then the Nagymaros locks and power plant -- with the bank section and lakes planned from the point of transportation, recreation and tourism -- would fit in well with the present environment.

A. Kovacs: The surface of the impounded water at Nagymaros will be within the present flood plain, which will provide a great opportunity for the development of additional recreational areas along the banks.

NEPSZABADSAG: A journalist is obliged to pass on certain doubts as well. For example, was the development of groundwater management studied with sufficient circumspection? And if so, was the opinion of scientists taken into consideration?

B.F. Straub: Let me just quote the titles of the impact studies prepared in recent years: "A Study of Agricultural Effects," "Groundwater Changes and Seepage Systems," "Creating a Nature Protection Area," "Water Supply to the Region," "Purification of Sewage," "The Effect of Topping Off on Riverine Biological Life," "Preserving the Live Water Character of the Old Danube," "Possibilities for Replenishing Water Resources," "Region and Settlement Development," "Forestry Questions -- Types of Trees Which Can Be Planted," "The Ability of the Region to Provide a Living," "Fish Biology." Need I go on? The report submitted to the government contained all the scientific conclusions.

I. Lang: Last week's communique of the government gives thanks to the scientists and experts because they contributed to seeing that every effect to be expected -- including the undesirable effects -- came before the Council of Ministers, which made the decision. The impact analyses, research, and studies have been going on for 3 decades. We did very many impact studies even during the past 5 years. I myself led a complex study. The anxieties were primarily of a hydrological-environmental protection character. I dare say definitely today that the lock system to be built between Bos and Nagymaros will not cause substantial environmental damage that cannot be countered in a professional way or eliminated with the aid of the necessary material expenditures.

This project goes back a rather long time -- in regard to its organization and idea. Our information in connection with environmental protection developed as the work progressed. The judgment of scientific circles developed, changed, and was modified as a function of this. Today we could easily pass harsh judgment on the findings of 20 years ago, but this would not be just.

Environmental protection became an important element of social policy in Hungary in the seventies, and it gradually entered the awareness of public opinion as well. The Academy of Sciences began to deal with the lock system institutionally in 1981, partly on its own initiative and partly at the request of the government. This does not mean that researchers and scientific institutes did not participate in the studies earlier for even prior to signing the intergovernment agreement, studies have been done

for at least 15 years by the Budapest Technical University, the Water Affairs Scientific Research Institute, several faculties of the Godollo and Keszthely agricultural universities and others. At the beginning of the eighties scientists and experts conducted great debates about the Danube locks. Since then the opinions have approached one another significantly. Differences of opinion among scientists remain to this day, which I do not consider a problem at all. This is proper. This is the way it is everywhere in the world. But if I recall the river control work of Szechenyi and Vasarhelyi and put on the table the clash of scientific positions of an earlier time I am only proving that large scale intervention in nature was always accompanied by passionate scientific debates.

Scientific public opinion dealt basically with an evaluation of the environmental effects. As I mentioned, in 1982 I had to lead an experts' work group that prepared an analytical study about the ecological effects to be expected and about the weighing of them. Additional complex studies were done later and the findings of these were debated by the presidium of the academy and by the National Environmental and Nature Protection Council. Most recently there was a roundtable discussion in June of this year, under the leadership of the president of the academy, concerning an environmental impact study coordinated by the National Water Affairs Office. It was shown from this that unfavorable effects could arise, just as, of course, there would be favorable effects as well. We worked out recommendations to moderate or eliminate the unfavorable effects. And the government accepted a significant part of these.

The Old Danube Water Supply

NEPSZABADSAG: What truth is there in the statement that the Old Danube will silt up, because it will not get enough water?

I. Lang: The experts would like it if more water would go down into the Old Danube. According to the plans 50-200 cubic meters of water will be let into the present bed of the river because the really large volume of water, several thousand cubic meters per second, must flow through the working channel to produce current. Whether or not the 50-200 cubic meters will be enough must be observed during operations, and if necessary the ratios will have to be corrected according to the reason. The interstate agreement provides a possibility for this. And there are experts according to whom this volume of water will be enough. But the slope characteristics here are such -- and these will hardly change compared to the present -- that the possibility of silting up is not considered likely.

NEPSZABADSAG: Budapest gets its drinking water from the Danube. Might the project cause disturbances in the Budapest water supply because the wells along the banks will silt up?

I. Lang: The studies covered this also. The possibility is also improbable. We see the Budapest water supply as reassuring even after the system is built. But this does not mean that we should believe that this position, taken with full responsibility on the basis of present studies, will perfectly cover the reality of the coming decade under all circumstances. So to a certain extent we must prepare for the contrary. The Council of Ministers did this when it ordered that those responsible should build up an observing-warning service to study, day after day, whether there has been any change. A change in the water supply will not take place from one moment to the next. If a negative process should indeed develop then the necessary countersteps can be taken. Let me emphasize that, making use of the experiences in the construction and operation of the nine Austrian Danube lock systems and of the similar experiences of other countries, we did not conclude, in the scientific impact studies, that there could be substantial harm done to the drinking water supply. But if this danger is possible even theoretically it must be prevented!

500 Test Wells

M. Szanto: A very serious groundwater observation network is in operation even now in the Danube valley. In order that the later effects should be observable, capable of being studied and weighed, we should expand this observation system. Next year we will build 500 new test wells on the Hungarian side, which will be capable of recording the present state of affairs, and this will be the base for later evaluations. We will also expand the water quality testing stations now in operation and build a scientific laboratory in Nagymaros. To illustrate the magnitude of this observation system, on the Hungarian side alone the investment program prescribes 400 million forints for such purposes, with the same amount for the Czechoslovaks. Thus it will be possible to realize a joint, integrated evaluation.

NEPSZABADSAG: One of the conditions for good management in agriculture is adequate replenishment of groundwater. But a lot of groundwater is harmful. What will happen with the Szigetkoz?

B.F. Straub: The groundwater level will certainly change. Where the water level of the Danube rises, for example at the reservoir, the groundwater will rise also. Where the level of the river drops, for example below the reservoir, along the Old Danube, the groundwater will go down. But even in accordance with our present knowledge this can be regulated in a favorable direction.

I. Lang: In any case we must always examine what we can get on the plus side, what the minus side is, and what is the balance of the two. If we had not regulated the Tisza valley in the last century then it would not be possible to produce 15 million tons of grain in Hungary today, not even with the present developed technology.

B.F. Straub: We received very detailed calculations from the experts and scientists, and these show that as a whole the agricultural potential of the Szigetkoz may decrease by about 1.5-2 percent. But there will be places where the change will be definitely advantageous. On the other hand, where the project does influence groundwater management disadvantageously we must see to its restoration. Because it can be corrected -- this is the essential thing. In addition, we recently signed a 5-year cooperation plan for the Hungarian and Czechoslovak scientific academies, and this includes the continuation of the research during construction of the project.

M. Szanto: There are very many backwaters on this upper section of the Danube. In the salvaged areas these now function as channels to lead off internal water, and are led into the Moson-Danube. In the future these backwaters will receive real water replenishment throughout the year. We are building a so-called percolating system everywhere in the flood plain, and this will substantially reduce variations in groundwater. As an experiment we built a fill just like the one that will be used, and for a month we watched how the groundwater of the area on the other side developed with changes of the water level in the channel. This large sample experiment confirmed our calculations that it is possible to influence the groundwater favorably with percolation channels.

Concerning Sewage Problems

P. Havas: The present side channels of the Danube in this section have live water contact with the Danube for 55-70 days in general. So for the larger part of the year stagnant waters form in the side channels. The 6-meter water level increase of the Dunakiliti reservoir will make it possible for the side channels to get fresh water constantly. So it is certain that compared to today the system will give a much higher level water supply to the entire Szigetkoz.

NEPSZABADSAG: A unique flora and fauna have developed on these backwaters, just because of the slow water movement. If they get continual fresh water, what will happen with the special plant and animal world?

P. Havas: These creatures really adore such muddy channels. Significant nature protection areas will be established in the Szigetkoz, where the original bird world and vegetation will remain.

M. Szanto: Last summer, for example, no water went from the Old Danube into the Moson-Danube. The only water replenishment was what the Lajta brought in. In the new system the Moson-Danube will get 20 cubic meters of water per second, which means that the irrigation systems built earlier, which could not be used in drought periods, can get a continual water supply. The groundwater level along the Moson-Danube will be more even also, as opposed to the present situation where it goes down a great deal, especially in summer.

NEPSZABADSAG: How will the changing water level of the Danube influence the leading off of sewage from Gyor, Esztergom, and Komarom? Will it not flow back onto the cities?

A. Kovacs: Even independent of the construction of the lock system the leading off of sewage is a problem. Because while the supply of water in Hungary grew by giant steps, sewage purification lagged far behind. This is why the first thing in the water management program of the government is that sewage purification must catch up to the water supply -- at an accelerated pace -- because this is one of the most significant sources of the harmful burden affecting water and soil. The government considers the sewage program to be an important task even independent of the construction of the Danube lock system. But the environmental protection council also has designated this as a condition for construction of the lock system. In the next 5-year plan the government will provide about 2 billion forints for sewage purification for Gyor, Komarom, Tatabanya, Oroszlany, and Esztergom. If this pace is kept up between 1990 and 1995 we will be able to satisfy the just demand of the environmental protection council. Let me note that the government is giving similar special treatment to Debrecen, Miskolc, and Pecs, struggling with sewage problems, which has nothing to do with the lock system.

NEPSZABADSAG: What is the situation with the cavern waters? Is there not a threat, as they say, that they will become polluted or disappear?

B.F. Straub: In connection with the cavern waters we accept the opinion of the hydrological experts that the interconnection between the transdanubian cavern waters and the Danube water supply is a negligible factor in regard to the lock system. It is true that the cavern waters provide a significant supply of water for transdanubia, and there is no doubt that these are linked with the Danube, but through a river alluvial layer of substantial thickness. This filters the water percolating from the Danube to the deeper layers just as the bank wells do the drinking water. The water supply to the capital is provided not by cavern waters basically but rather by the bank filtering water bases established at Szentendre and along Csepel Island. Construction of the lock system will have no effect on these sites.

Why the Hydroelectric Plant?

NEPSZABADSAG: And the fate of the thermal waters in the capital?

I. Lang: The link between the Budapest thermal waters and the cavern waters of central transdanubia is well known. Again the lock system has no interconnection with the thermal waters. But independent of this a great task awaits scientific life in an impact analysis of the underground mining in transdanubia. Because the bauxite mining is affecting the thermal waters. This scientific work has begun, primarily to discover unfavorable phenomena connected with the thermal water lake. The first state decisions have been taken already on the recommendation of the scientists.

NEPSZABADSAG: After this the newspaper reader will ask what profit Hungary will really have from this investment, which consumes such a great deal of money.

P. Havas: The energy system of a country consists of a complex interdependency of various energy sources building on one another. The individual elements of this cannot be isolated. One thing is certain. The most expensive in terms of investment is a hydroelectric plant; this is followed by a nuclear power plant, then coal, and finally hydrocarbons. But the order is reversed in regard to operating costs. The fuel for a hydroelectric plant is free. Such a power plant is built for an indefinite period; at most the turbines must be replaced. Thus far a hydroelectric plant has never been broken up, and there are very old ones among them too.

We did very many economic calculations. Our calculations extended to what sort of power plant could be constructed most economically to produce the electric power needed in the nineties. At the beginning of the nineties we will be in a power shortage. At the same time, this power plant must be designed to satisfy peak needs, which means that it will be capable of satisfying the peak consumption appearing in a brief time. This also makes it difficult to compare investment costs. At present the peak energy need in Hungary is satisfied with hydrocarbon power plants, which consume oil and natural gas. Everyone knows what this costs the country. So we judged that the goals could be served economically by a Danube hydroelectric plant. In the long run this is cheaper than any other solution.

Of course, a lock system is a truly economical project if it is used in a complex way. The slope characteristics of the Danube as far as Gonyu are such as to make construction of a lock system worthwhile. But it would not be economical to build the Nagymaros lock system by itself. It becomes economical only in a combined system. So it became justified for us to exploit this section of the Danube jointly with the Czechoslovaks. Some 63 percent of the costs of the Hungarian investment will go to those installations which serve to produce 440 megawatts of electric power.

Nor can the economic calculations ignore the savings in maintaining the ship channel, the effects of flood protection and the expanding possibilities for controlling internal waters.

And one thing more. The oil price explosion has affected in two waves those countries that do not have significant oil of their own. In the first round it became more expensive to operate every power plant which worked with hydrocarbons. The second wave is appearing now, in that we must build more expensive power plants to replace the hydrocarbon.

NEPSZABADSAG: If something is built on the border of two countries the peoples affected always watch it sensitively, and they are curious as to how national interests are being realized. Will the Hungarian national boundary be changed?

A. Kovacs: Naturally not. The midline of the Old Danube will remain our national boundary. The interstate agreement divides the burdens, the advantages and the property rights 50-50. It is true that the operating water channel and thus the ship channel will be on Czechoslovak territory, but here the Hungarian People's Republic will have the same rights and obligations as it has now on the common Danube section.

NEPSZABADSAG: Can it be imagined that some sort of fee will be collected from the ships in the operating channel?

A. Kovacs: No. The Danube is an international waterway that can be used freely by any country. The Danube is the backbone of the transeuropean waterway, it links the seas, and our national interests attach to this.

NEPSZABADSAG: How many inhabited settlements will have to be given up because of the impoundment?

M Szanto: Not a single village will have to be flooded. On Hungarian territory a total of 4,600 hectares will go under water, but only 400 hectares of this is land outside the dikes. The rest lies in the present flood plain. It is true that this includes 60 hectares of fruit and 1,500 hectares of forest. A total of 100 houses and 200 summer homes will have to be condemned. This has happened already for a good number of the latter in the vicinity of Visegrad or Nagymaros. We have tried to proceed with great circumspection. In any case, half of the summer homes being condemned were built without permits. In Zebegeny, for example, the majority of the buildings we expropriated were always inundated by high water. We are planning very many technical installations with which we will be able to decrease the number of expropriations. At the same time, 1,000 hectares of plowland and 400 hectares of pasture will be permanently saved. Seventy hectares in the vicinity of Visegrad will be transformed into inland area.

With Social Control

NEPSZABADSAG: What is the guarantee that the money intended for investments to counter the harmful effects will not melt away?

P. Havas: With its resolution the government gives a guarantee that all the necessary supplementary installations which counter the possible harmful effects will be built. In any case even the original investment program contained a significant proportion of these. But now, at the session of the government last week, additional supplementation has been made and to a significant degree this is thanks to the most recent scientific analyses.

NEPSZABADSAG: It is reported that not only Hungarian enterprises will participate in carrying out the investment. How can we produce the terrific amount of money needed in these tight times? Perhaps with credit?

P. Havas: We have issued an international request for proposals for those jobs they already know how to do abroad, and we do not because they have never been done. Such a job, for example, is the gigantic dredging, which means moving several million cubic meters of alluvial deposits each year. Dredging on this scale has never been done here. So we are not technically prepared for it. Bids have been received from countries where, I might say, this is an everyday thing. Such a gigantic project should not be realized in such a way that we pay the tuition for everything. For example, the Dunakiliti dam will be of such a great mass that a special procedure will be required for its foundations. We have neither the experience nor the machines for this. We have signed an agreement for this with an Austrian firm which made the most favorable bid. In any case, very great tasks await the Hungarian construction industry, not only because of the unaccustomed dimensions but also because of technologies not used thus far. We also signed a contract with the Austrians to hand over their experiences in connection with their power plants and lock systems. They did and we used them. As for international credits, we have held talks. But they will be used only if this is economically advantageous for us. In other words, whether we reduce the present burdens of the investment by means of credit also depends on how and under what conditions we can get credit for this great project.

A. Kovacs: This will be the largest intervention and development in Hungarian waters since the river control and flood protection work. It is understandable that -- as in the last century -- broad public opinion is concerned with it and that it is of special interest to scientists, the intellectuals and the youth. We will continue to make room for good ideas. One of the essential motifs of the interstate agreement is that both sides should make use of viable new ideas, whether they involve environmental protection or better technical solutions. This will be a big construction project taking place before the eyes of the entire country, indeed of Europe. For this reason we would like to encourage social control, which has come into being on its own. Because the project is being built for the good of us all.

NEPSZABADSAG: We thank the participants.

BRANIEWO PRISONERS ON 'PARTIAL HUNGER STRIKE'

AU051544 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 5 (AFP) -- A priest and four other prisoners at Braniewo, in northern Poland near the Soviet border, have been on a partial hunger strike since August 13 to obtain better conditions, it was learned here today from their relatives. The protestors fast every other day. They are demanding the status of political prisoners, which would exempt them from work details.

A church source said that the case of the priest, identified only as Father Zych, was "particularly disturbing" since he has cardiac and respiratory ailments.

Efforts by the church to have Father Zych, sentenced in September, 1982, to six years in prison for complicity in the murder of a police sergeant, "treated in a hospital outside the prison have failed," said a source in the Warsaw Bishopry. The source said the priest has "serious problems walking and even standing up."

The source said Father Zych had been in solitary confinement and banned from carrying out religious ceremonies since his imprisonment. But after an 18-day fast he was given a cellmate last May and allowed to celebrate mass, but only alone.

KISZCZAK VIEWS SECURITY, 'POLITICAL UNDERGROUND'

LD051825 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Marek Baranski report from Konin on citizens' consultative electoral meeting]

[Excerpts] Prospective candidates for Sejm deputies participated today in an electoral meeting in Konin, among them Romualda Matuszek, a teacher from the parish of Zagorow, Radoslaw (?Muszkiewicz), miner from the Konin lignite mine, and General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, who is a candidate on the national electoral list.

During the meeting in Konin today questions were asked and the incorrect attitudes of some work enterprise administration representatives was pointed out. The minister of internal affairs was asked questions concerning the security of our state.

[Begin Kiszczak recording] The so-called political underground continues to attempt to exert negative influence on the internal situation in Poland. We do not treat this phenomenon lightly, although to a greater and greater degree it becomes the manifestation of the political pathology, which, after all, exists on the margins of the sociopolitical life of every state, irrespective of its political system. We try, by various means and everywhere possible, to persuade such people to give up their harmful activity and convince them that this leads nowhere -- that it harms the country, and also harms them personally, as well as their close ones. We are applying such a practice of counteracting the threat throughout the whole country.

We have intelligence on many conspirators. For political, but above all for humanitarian reasons, we try to bring about self-liquidation by some conspiratorial groups without resorting to penal repression. However, we resolutely strike where the illegal activity is dangerous and brings about serious damage, where there is no hope of application of other solutions. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 'NORMALIZES' DAYS OFF WORK

LD050843 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that on 5 July the Council of Ministers analyzed the use of working time in the first half of this year and found numerous cases of the units of socialized economy employing principles of the use of working time that are contrary to the intentions that guided the government in issuing the decree of 8 October 1984. Disturbances caused by the irregular distribution of additional days of work have occurred in the normal production and service activity, which had a negative effect on the implementation of economic tasks. The weekly work period in normal time was shorter by 0.3 hours than that of last year.

The conclusions obtained from the analysis provided the basis for the Council of Ministers to adopt a decision that normalizes the appointment of additional days off in the second half of this year. The decision does not alter the principles of the use of working time agreed earlier with trade unions. Meeting the demands and postulates of work forces, trade unions, and regional bodies of state administration half way, the government has created conditions for making use of 2 November and 24 December of this year as days off work. The decisions in this respect are to be made by heads of enterprises, in agreement with trade union organizations and the parent body. The decision should be implemented taking the level of implementation of economic tasks and honest analysis of working time into consideration.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN 27 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

AU051202 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Sep 85 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 27 August]

[Excerpts] Dominique Garraud, AFP: Several days ago Mr Jozef Czyrek said during a pre-electoral meeting that Poland was experiencing a profound moral crisis and that overcoming this crisis is a matter that requires urgent attention. Does the government share his view and, if so, what does it intend to do to overcome this crisis?

Urban: I am not familiar with the statement to which you refer, but representatives of the government have pointed to the existence of phenomena that are dragging Poland downwards in various statements they have made on many occasions. Phenomena such as a lack of conscientiousness at work, poor use of time at work, drunkenness, neglect of duties, abuse of powers and many others cannot only be placed in the economic or social category, but can also be viewed negatively on moral grounds. The government is, of course, working toward the gradual elimination of these phenomena.

Jerzy Godula, POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS: What are the results at this stage of the social consultation on the subject of the premier's speech at the UN?

Urban: Some correspondents have suggested that the forum of the UN be used to protest ideological intolerance, and I quote from a letter: "Premier, please use the forum of the UN to protest the blind and altogether diseased hatred of all that is red." This letter concerns President Reagan's views and the manner in which he presents them.

Moreover, there are letters criticizing the United States that contain such extreme views that I cannot quote from them. In a great many letters -- about 40 percent of them -- questions are raised about American policy and the Washington administration is accused of creating a threat to the world unprecedented in the history of mankind.

One correspondent points out the ideological fanaticism on which this policy rests, and another letter writer reminds us that Hitler created a symbol of evil in the form of the Jewish ghetto and that in American phraseology the evil empire, in the form of communism, is accorded a similar role as symbolic foe. I quote: The desire to conquer the world and to usurp for itself the right to interfere in internal affairs accompany the ideological motives that the correspondent criticizes so severely. It is the same approach, he writes: that of hatred of a chosen enemy. Someone else writes that the American President's morals are those of a latter-day inquisitor who wants to destroy communism with sword and fire in the name of God.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: A total of 715 letters in a country with a population of 37 million is not a very great number and suggests that the population did not regard the consultation project very seriously. Is the minister pleased with the response and with the quality of the letters?

Urban: Yes. The letters are often serious and have had a great deal of effort put into them. They often carry a lot of weight. Moreover, with the agreement of their authors, we will suggest that some of them be published. I am therefore very pleased with the way in which the consultation is proceeding and I do not share your opinion that the response is weak. After all, it concerns difficult matters that are rather divorced from everyday life.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES NEW OFFICER SCHOOL GRADUATES

AU051059 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Sep 85 p 3

[Speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, at an officers graduation ceremony at the Stefan Czarniecki Higher Officers School of the Mechanized Forces, in Poznan on 1 September]

[Text] Esteemed newly-graduated officers; citizens of Pozan; soldiers: Higher officer schools are experiencing a great day today. Another class of graduates, including mechanized soldiers of the distinguished Stefan Czarniecki school, are receiving their first officer rank during this historic ceremony.

On this important day, on behalf of Comrade and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, government premier, and head of the PPR Armed Forces, I warmly congratulate all the graduated second lieutenants for successfully completing their studies and achieving a noble profession, as well as best wishes during their steadfast service for Poland.

I warmly welcome you, young comrades-in-arms, into the family of professional soldiers, which awaits you with kind feelings.

Your ceremonious graduation today is an act of great and national importance. It means that our Armed Forces have been augmented with another supply of deeply ideological, thoroughly trained, and fully efficient young leader-engineers. High-class specialists, full of youthful energy and educational fervor, are commencing professional military service. Defense, essential for the national existence, is receiving a considerable cadre back-up.

The profession you have chosen, that of officer, imposes difficult and complicated duties. It demands a mastering of the art of being a soldier, modern technology, thorough knowledge, and a strict adherence to the rules. It combines ideological militancy, readiness to make sacrifices, and above-normal effort. This profession also requires specific personal traits -- discipline, personal culture, and a sensitivity to human affairs. This is therefore not only a profession but also a calling. That is why its burdens, rigors, and responsibilities are at the same time its values, honors, and romanticism -- and most of all a yardstick of one's patriotic devotion to the nation and socialist state.

Dear young officers, esteemed audience, faithful service for the fatherland is the supreme soldierly duty! It possesses a long historical basis, which is also expressed in the tradition of holding officer graduation ceremonies on the anniversary of the tragic September. Those events assume exceptional significance here today, before the military glory memorial that has been raised to the heroes of the Poznan Army. They remind us of the political and social values that the nation must perceive and nurture in order to not only survive, but also develop successfully. They recall the supreme lesson stemming from that painful Polish tragedy -- never again isolation, and never again weakness!

Military service for the fatherland, wartime sacrifice of blood, and steadfast peaceful construction work have culminated in a reborn state in a new sociopolitical-social shape, a return of the western and northern territories to Poland, a broad Baltic coastline, safe borders, the proximity of socialist friends, and uncontestable alliances based on permanent goals based on unity. We are becoming increasingly mindful of the great work we have done and of how much effort and sacrifice it cost us to raise a people's fatherland, modern Poland, out of the wartime rubble.

We stress this truth today, at a time when the course of international events is filling us with profound concern. This concern is fully justified. We are not inventing threats -- they are a reality, manifested in the NATO countries' insane armaments, which are already spreading to space, and in the political subversion and economic warfare that is being waged against Poland. We perceive this situation and are assessing it appropriately.

A particular threat to peace and our security stems from the accelerated so-called counterarmament of Western Europe. Another 200 or so ultramodern missiles with nuclear warheads, ready for launching, have increased the huge arsenal of nuclear resources deployed in the NATO countries and are standing on the threshold of our national home. They are also aimed at our cities, industrial premises, and scientific and cultural establishment, all of which have been rebuilt with such toil.

A basic source of this threat is the aggressive confrontation policy of the imperialist forces of the United States. It is through them that the Bundeswehr, the military pillar of NATO in Europe, is constantly expanding and strengthening. It is through their patronage and support that revanchist-revisionist forces are reappearing in the FRG and gaining the official support of certain government circles. A particularly refined expression of their aims is the activity of so-called West German tourists who come to our ancient Piast territories and have the audacity to tell the rightful Polish hosts that they will soon be back. We tell these gentlemen once again: There will be no coming back!

Mindful of the lessons of history and taking into account Poland's interests, we are not indifferent toward these growing threats for a single moment. Each one of us, whether at a civilian or military post, is obliged to perform his patriotic duty, which serves our nation's peaceful existence.

The defense of the state is a matter for the whole of society -- its effectiveness is shaped not only on training grounds and in barracks, but also in industry and agriculture, scientific laboratories, and educational-cultural institutions, at every work post, and throughout our daily lives.

While struggling for peace and security, we are also consolidating our allied ranks. We are tightening our cooperation in all spheres, and are contributing to the socialist community's defense potential to the best of our ability. This is our patriotic and internationalist duty. The Warsaw Pact's defense potential, and in particular the power of the Soviet Army, its decisive force, is also the safeguard of the inviolability of our borders.

Comrades and citizens, soldiers, the 40th anniversary celebrations of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, which are still fresh in our minds, have brought home to us once more the following historical truth: Our state became weak whenever society was torn by internal differences and disputes. We have also experienced this in recent times, but today we can say -- and this is being clearly confirmed from one day to the next -- that what was most dramatic and what weakened our socialist state is receding further and further behind us.

The mainstream of the country's life, centered on affairs that are supreme for Poles, is firmly dominated by a tendency of accord between all the patriotic forces that, answering the call of the past, desire to take part in building a strong, governable, and just Poland.

There is an increasing awareness of the truth that an independent and sovereign Poland, a country situated within safe borders bounded by the Bug and Odra rivers, the Carpathians, and the Baltic, is our most precious possession. Although we are experiencing difficulties that are not small, no one and nothing can disguise Poland's social advancement and the fruits of people's statehood that are also visible here, in beautiful and well-ordered Poznan.

Soldiers and society are displaying their understanding of this truth, their feeling of responsibility for the fortunes of the Polish state, and their unshakable support for the line of socialist renewal and national accord by taking general part in the PPR Sejm elections.

Young comrades-in-arms, you are commencing a new stage in your personal and professional lives. For 4 years you have displayed tenacity, industriousness, discipline, and resilience toward the difficulties of military life. You have discharged your task well.

You have become leaders. You possess the privilege of giving orders. But most of all, you are facing new and highly responsible duties. You will share the knowledge you have gained in this school with military youth. While leading these young people toward duties that they have not known before and teaching them soldierly values, teach them the values of being a citizen. This is a difficult and responsible task, which continues the glorious chapter written by Polish tank crews at Studzianki, Gdansk, and Falaise. At the same time you bear a task which is still topical: As long as the changes for peace are determined by a concrete balance of forced and military reality, the defense potential must be strengthened and improved both nationally and within the coalition.

May your tenacity benefit your subordinates. Teach them and set them your own example. Be always on the side of righteous and honest people. Combat wrongdoing and offer help to those who need it.

I trust that you will face up to your new tasks. In this mechanized school you have obtained not only a thorough training, but have also been inculcated with the need to constantly improve this training. For this I thank the school command and all the instructor cadres. I thank them for their concern for the school's educational standard and development.

I warmly thank Poznan's political and administrative authorities, educational institutions, and all the people for the kindness, concern, and help they have extended to military training and for the warms bonds and diverse cooperation, which confirm the unity of the nation and its Army.

I also wish to share the justified pride of the mothers and fathers of the newly-graduated officers. Thank you for bringing up your sons patriotically and for filling them with the necessary values to serve Poland the best way.

I greet all combatants, people whose achievements are being constantly enriched in the great relay of generations.

You are standing in these positions for the last time, young comrades-in-arms. On the first day of your officer service, I warmly congratulate you and all of this year's graduates of higher officer schools. I am convinced that with every new day you will honestly write a new page of your lives, aware that no sacrifice is too great when it comes to defense.

ANNIVERSARY OF AGREEMENTS MARKED IN JASTRZEBIE

LD031144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Today is the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Jastrzebie agreements. To mark the occasion, a flower-laying ceremony at the obelisk commemorating the event was held at the Manifest Lipcowy Colliery in Jastrzebie Zdroj.

Today's plenary meeting of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of the colliery's employees was attended by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ]. At this moment, trade unionists from Rybnik-Jasztrzebie collieries are meeting with the OPZZ chairman. Their discussion centers on the problems of the future for the trade union movement in Poland, its integration, and the degree of implementation of separate points of the Jastrzebie agreements.

MESSNER MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS' BOLKESTEIN

LD041735 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 4 -- Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner received Minister of Foreign Trade of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Fritz Bolkestein. The subject of the talk was the evaluation of Polish-Dutch relations, with an emphasis on trade exchange and economic cooperation.

Evaluating positively the development of trade exchange in recent years the sides stated at the same time that not all possibilities of intensification of mutual economic relations had been fully utilized. This is true chiefly of industrial cooperation in selected branches of the economy, to mention the electronic, chemical and petrochemical, ship building and textile industries. There are also large possibilities of development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field ofagriculture.

The sides likewise discussed finance credit issues connected with the development of mutual economic relations.

Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz participated in the talk. Present was also Dutch Ambassador Hendriecus Vijverberg.

The Dutch guest was also received by Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski and held talks at several ministries including talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

SZALAJDA HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRIA'S LACINA

AU031055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug-1 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 30 August Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received Ferdinand Lacina, Austrian minister for transport and nationalized industries. Bilateral cooperation in transportation was discussed, with special reference to the further development of goods shipments through Poland and Austria, joint shipments, and the creation of a north-south rail link between Scandinavia and southern Europe. Janusz Kaminski, transportation minister, and Ryszard Strzelecki, under secretary of state for foreign trade, took part in the talks. Also present was Austrian Ambassador Richard Wotava.

POREBSKI RECEIVES WFTU'S ZAKARIA 31 AUGUST

LD312106 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 -- Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski received here today secretary-general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Ibrahim Zakaria, heading an official WFTU delegation now in Poland at the invitation from the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ).

The guest voiced recognition for the hitherto process of revival and for the accomplishments of the trade union movement in Poland. Ibrahim Zakaria voiced a particular satisfaction at the increasing international activeness of Polish trade unionists and at Poland's renewed membership in the WFTU and international trade associations.

OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz and head of the PUWP CC socio-occupational department Stanislaw Gabrielski were present at the meeting.

FINANCE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO PRC

For reportage on the visit of a Polish delegation led by Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance, to the PRC and Nieckarz' meetings with PRC leaders, including PRC Vice Premier Yao Yilin, on 29 and 31 August, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

AU041908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/9/1985 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Wednesday under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Executive Political Committee analysed a report on the fulfillment of the plan with the main industrial products over January 1-August 31, 1985 as to the same period last year. It was assessed that, though a higher growth rate had been registered with a number of important products of the national economy as compared to the corresponding period last year, the achievements of the first eight months of this year were not up to existing possibilities. With this as a basis, the RCP leadership surveyed the state of affairs in each economic ministry, and set specific measures to make up for the arrears as soon as possible -- the first half of September. The Executive Political Committee approved of the measures set in this respect, and requested that most resolute action should be taken to implement them.

The Executive Political Committee analysed and endorsed the draft decree on further measures for the application of the economic-financial mechanism and growing responsibility of managerial staff, of technical, economic and other personnel for the fulfillment of the export production plan and of the production plan in the extractive industry.

According to the provisions, the personnel in the units that overfulfill the export production plan shall monthly benefit from an export bonus of up to 20 per cent of the tariff pay calculated according to the percentage with which the export production plan was overfulfilled. The personnel in units of the extractive industry that overfulfilled the production plan with coal, oil, non-ferrous ores shall benefit from a monthly bonus of up to 10 per cent of the tariff pay in keeping with the additional percentage. The document also provides for penalties if tasks are not fulfilled.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved the programme for economic and social development by territorial units over 1986-1990. The aggregate of measures contained by this important document provides for the further implementations of the provisions of the national urban and rural physical planning programme, the further rational distribution of production forces in the territory so that, by 1990, an annual 80,000 lei worth of per capita economic activities be achieved as well as a higher population employment degree and better capitalization of the industrial potential and resources across the country.

In connection with the programme's provisions regarding the increase in the number of the urban population, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that this should not be done by concentrating the population in large urban settlements and in existing towns but by generally raising the urbanization level of communes and agroindustrial centres, by providing them with everything they need to have living and working conditions similar with those in towns.

The programme for the development of the small-scale industry over 1986-1990 was also debated and approved. It stipulates that the small-scale industry should double its marketable production by 1990, so that each county turn out an output worth at least 8,000 lei per inhabitant.

The Executive Political Committee also debated a special programm regarding services to the population in the 1986-1990 interval, which provides for a 2.3 fold increase of services to the population in 1990 from this year, i.e. a 17.8 per cent average annual growth rate, superior to that set under the Thirteenth RCP Congress directives.

The Executive Political Committee decided that these three programmes be submitted for debate to the forthcoming People's Councils Congress.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated and approved a report on the improvement of sea transport. The measures to be taken will lead to better organization and management of the Romanian sea-going fleet, improved operation of ships in the country's ports, faster loading-unloading operations. Conditions will thus be provided for about 80 per cent of foreign trade commodities to be transported by Romanian sea-going ships, as envisaged by the Thirteenth RCP Congress directives.

Then, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the first half of this year. It was noted that, over the respective period, control intensified over the setting and observance of prices in the economy owing to which the retail prices index was attained below the planned limit, while that of industrial production prices and of farm produce prices was within the limits planned for 1985.

In continuation of its proceedings, the Executive Political Committee approved of the composition and mandate of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the fortieth session of the UN General Assembly.

SCINTEIA REVIEWS GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

AU050822 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Moscow, 2 September (AGERPRES). As TASS reports, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in an interview given to the U.S. weekly TIME that "despite the negotiations in Geneva and the agreement to hold a summit meeting in November this year, relations between the USSR and the United States are continuing to deteriorate, the arms race is intensifying, and the war threat is not subsiding." He emphasized that the USSR is presistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle and bring the process of arms limitation out of its dead end in the belief that a way out of the current difficult situation must be found together with the United States.

"The USSR and the United States can either survive or perish together," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, adding, "The principle question we must answer is whether we are at last ready to recognize that there is no other way but to live at peace with each other and whether we are prepared to switch our mentality and our mode of acting from a warlike to a peaceful track." In this context, TASS stressed, M. Gorbachev, referring to the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, emphasized that "avoiding mutual blame should be the goal of that meeting after a 6-year break."

In connection with the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" known under the name of "star wars," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed that the statement that it would guarantee invulnerability from nuclear attack thus leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons cannot not be taken in earnest. This, Mikhail Gorbachev said, represents a new and even more dangerous round of the arms race, which will inevitably lead to a further aggravation of Soviet-American relations. If no agreement is reached on preventing the arms race in outer space, it will not be possible to reach an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons either, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary specified.

REPORT ON 4 SEP IYY SESSION PROCEEDINGS

AU041920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Spelling of all foreign names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year [IYY] on the theme "The youth of the year 2000 -- participation, development, peace" continued in Bucharest on September 4. Taking the floor during the debates in plenum were the representatives of the Philippines, Hungary, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, the Netherlands, Liberia, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cyprus, the USSR, Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Romania, Nepal, Mongolia, Qatar, Japan, Algeria, Great Britain, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Spain, Cuba, Bulgaria, Kenya, as well as of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the UNCTAD and the International Labour Organization.

The speakers were highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's message and underscored the special value of the ideas it contains, which attest to the RCP and Romania state leadership's permanent interest in and concern for youth-related questions, for the youth's assertion as an important social force of progress and peace. They also highlighted the substantial contribution of Romania -- a country that sponsored the observance of the International Youth Year in 1985 -- to placing in the world community's focus the specific problems of the young generation, to the approach in international forums to aspects of development and peace against the background of an ever more active participation of the youth in the whole political, social and economic life.

The participants also enlarged upon the actions taken in their countries to mark the International Youth Year.

The proceedings of the conference continue.

On Wednesday, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary on the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of youth affairs, chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the IYY, had interviews with the heads of participating delegations in the conference: D.F. Axionov, chairman of the Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations, deputy chairman of the Commission for the IYY, Goran Radman, chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee for the IYY, Keyum Baudom, deputy chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, assistant secretary-general of the National Committee for the IYY, Professor Hanai Hizoshi, member of the leadership of the Japanese National Committee for the IYY, Hisham al-Sharari, minister of youth, sports and antiquities of Jordan, Mohamed Iby Eirinchihari, secretary-general of the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare of Qatar, Paul van Steenvoort, chairman of the Flemish Committee for the IYY of Belgium, Nouri Faisal S. al-Hadithi, minister of youth of Iraq, R. Godpalaswami, secretary of the Youth and Sports Department of India, chairman of the working group for the IYY.

During the interviews, the significance of the Bucharest conference was highlighted and emphasis was placed on the fact that that meeting, which proceeds in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, was an important contribution to the promotion of the fundamental ideas the International Youth Year has promoted under the slogan "Participation, development, peace".

LEADERS CELEBRATE VIETNAM'S NATIONAL DAY

Festive Meeting Held

AU021949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/9/1985 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest on September 2 to mark the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

After the national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Romania had been played, the festive meeting was opened by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister. Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, spoke about the significance of the event.

Socialist Romania hailed with special satisfaction and greatly rejoiced at the Vietnamese people's historic victory through the liberation of South Vietnam, the speaker said.

The RCP assessed that, as part of the deep-going, renewing changes in the contemporary world, the Vietnamese people's victory went down as an outstanding contribution to the success of the fight waged by the progressive, antiimperialist and anticolonialist forces against the old policy of force, interference in domestic affairs and dictate, for the recognition of all the people's right to be masters of their destinies and self-reliantly order their life, in keeping with their aspirations.

With the same feelings did Romania welcome the proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people's unified homeland, in April 1976.

After referring to the Romanian people's current preoccupations and to Romania's foreign policy, the speaker stressed that ties of close friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, cemented in the years of the Vietnamese people's heroic fight for freedom and dignified existence, which followed a positive course in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields of activity of mutual interest.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Duy Toan, spoke next. He enlarged upon the significance of the event and the Vietnamese people's endeavours in the socialist construction, saying: In the fight for the country's liberation and the building of socialism, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is highly appreciative of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania, a state which shares our ideals and has the same lofty interest to successfully build socialism and communism. In the last 40 years, the ties between the two countries' parties and peoples have consolidated and developed manysidedly and uninterruptedly, the summit interviews opening fresh prospects to the links between the two countries.

After specifying that in the months and years the Vietnamese people waged hard fights against American aggression for national salvation, the Romanian party, government and people showed their adhesion and granted it precious support, the speaker said in conclusion: I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely thank the Romanian party, government, people, party, state, mass and public organizations, on behalf of the Vietnamese party, government and people, for these lofty international feelings.

Leaders Send Message

AU021811 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; to Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the SR of Vietnam; to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; and to Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the independence proclamation, the national day of the SRV, we convey warm greetings to you, the CPV, the State Council, the National Assembly, and the SRV Government, and to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The Romanian people, who have actively shown their militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle for social and national liberation, have closely followed the efforts carried out for building socialism on Vietnamese land and sincerely rejoice at the outstanding achievements attained by the working people in your country during the 4 decades of free and independent life.

We are firmly convinced that, through joint actions, in accordance with the agreements reached during the summit meetings, the relations of close friendship and many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the CPV and between the SR of Romania and the SRV will strengthen and develop continuously in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese people and the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

On this great holiday of your country, we convey to you, dear friends, cordial wishes for health and happiness and wishes for new successes to the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party headed by Comrade Le Duan for implementing their ideals of peace, progress, and well-being.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania
Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania
Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania

More on Messages

AU021818 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the SRV -- the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence -- the minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania sent a congratulatory cable to the foreign minister of that country. Likewise, congratulatory cables were sent by some central institutions and mass and civic organizations in our country to similar organizations in the SRV.

ARTICLE VIEWS TIES WITH NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

AU021444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 Aug 85

["Romania and the Non-aligned Movement" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1985 -- The August 31 issue of ROMANIA LIBERA runs an extensive article on the Non-aligned Movement and Romania's close ties with the countries participating in that major political force of the contemporary world.

Non-alignment day is marked this year against the background of the preparations under way for the ministerial conference on non-aligned countries due in the Angolian capital, Luanda, in September. Public debates on the meeting agenda show that the non-aligned movement is faced with significant options, such as the identification of modalities to enhance its contribution to and share in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind.

A survey of those problems once again highlights the commonality between the interests and stances of Romania, that is highly appreciative of the role the non-aligned countries play in the world arena, and the decisions and actions of that movement.

Listing the key areas of the international life in which Romania and the non-aligned countries share similar positions (disarmament and the safeguarding of peace, global negotiations between poor and rich countries on a new world economic order, settlement of all litigious issues through political dialogue, a.o.) the article writes: A brief survey of some of the major items in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of nonaligned countries, of the guidelines envisaged point to Romania's and the Non-aligned Movement's common concerns and views in the fight to build a better and more just world which should regard the world's division into antagonistic blocs as a vestige of the past.

Relevant for the convergent actions taken by Romania and the non-aligned countries is the fact that Romania has taken part in the meetings and activities of the Non-aligned Movement ever since 1975 (the meeting in Lima) and 1976 (the Colombo summit). At present, Romania has diplomatic relations with more than 80 non-aligned countries and boasts a comprehensive political and economic cooperation with them on a bi- and multilateral plane, in various international bodies. Suchlike facts bespeak Romania's political will to act in solidarity with the non-aligned countries for the assertion of the new-type principles of independence and equality of rights throughout the world.

The ministeral conference in Luanda, which is also expected to mark the beginning of preparations for the summit in 1986, has the mission to contribute to the strengthening of the unity and role of the Non-alignment Movement, of the joint action of all small and medium-sized countries which together -- and together alone -- can efficiently promote the cause of international collaboration. Romania will militate actively at the Luanda summit, which it will attend as an invited guest, for the promotion of initiatives for general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the eradication of underdevelopment, and the peaceful settlement of litigations. Romania will make every effort to assert its solidarity with the fight waged by the developing and non-aligned countries for the democratization of international relations. To this end, Romania has expressed its interest in enhancing and strengthening its participation in non-aligned activities, a wish underlain by Romania's firm belief that new-type interstate ties, peace and collaboration depend now more than ever before on the joint action of all forces that advocate a world of peace and justice.

SCINTEIA ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION ISSUES

AU301250 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Aug 85 p 6

[Radu Bodan article: "Eliminating the Nuclear Danger -- the Most Ardent Imperative of Today"]

[Text] The proceedings of the third conference to review how the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has been applied started at the Geneva UN Palace on 27 August.

Organized every 5 years, the periodic conferences of the treaty-participating states are designed to examine how it is being applied and how its targets are being fulfilled. Proceeding from this, the preparatory committee of the current conference, which met in three separate meetings in 1984 and in the spring of the current year, included in the agenda of the meeting a number of important issues linked to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, to establishing security guarantees for the states that do not possess nuclear weapons, to developing and making use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and to the role of this treaty in promoting nuclear disarmament and strengthening international peace.

As is known, in the period that has elapsed since this treaty came into force, 130 countries, including Romania, became part of this important document. The general development of events has demonstrated, however, that the fulfillment of the basic target of the treaty -- curbing the process of nuclear weapons proliferation -- can be achieved only by halting the production of nuclear weapons and proceeding to eliminate them. "It must be clear for anyone," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed, "that as long as nuclear armament continues, other countries will proceed to producing nuclear weapons -- and they cannot be stopped. There is a great danger and that is precisely why we must tell the peoples frankly that nuclear weapons must be declared illegal. Thus we would serve the peoples and cause of humanity and peace!"

Proliferation Continues -- "Horizontally" and "Vertically"

The present conference is taking place at a time of serious international tension determined particularly by an unprecedented intensification of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and by the multiplication of signs of the policy of force and diktat and of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. By ignoring the provisions of the nonproliferation treaty, the commitments designed to reduce and eliminate the nuclear danger and to ban and destroy nuclear weapons, the arms race continues at a more and more pronounced rate. On the one hand the arms race has registered a "horizontal" development and there has been an extensive proliferation of nuclear weapons both by increasing stocks and by an increasingly greater number of states possessing and perfecting the technical process of creating this weapon, thus being able to proceed at any time -- if they have not done so already -- to its actual production. On the other hand this weapon has also been developed "vertically," with the achievement of more and more powerful and more sophisticated nuclear weapons.

According to S.I.P.R.I. [expansion not identified] reports, the current number of nuclear warheads amounts to more than 50,000, of which 98 percent belong to the great nuclear powers. It has been calculated that the most powerful nuclear device tested so far -- 60 metric megatons (1 metric megatons equals 1 million metric tons of trinitrotoluene) -- exceeds, from the point of view of its explosive power, the total of the bombs and shells used in World War II 30 times over. At this point the destructive power of nuclear weapons equals 15 metric tons of trinitrotuluene for each inhabitant of our planet. Under such circumstances, proceeding to the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe -- being totally at variance with the obligations assumed under the Nonproliferation Treaty and with the spirit and targets of that treaty -- has only complicated the situation even more, increasing the danger of a nuclear war that could wipe out civilization and life itself on earth.

One of the main commitments made by the signatory countries to the Nonproliferation Treaty was to conduct "negotiations -- in good faith -- on certain effective measures on halting the nuclear arms race in the near future and on nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty for general and total disarmament under a strict and effective international control."

Reality, however, shows that the negotiations within the Geneva disarmament conference on the total ban on nuclear weapons tests, on the new mass-destruction weapons and weapons systems, and on chemical weapons have reached a deadlock and that this year's session of that committee has ended without tangible results as well. As a matter of fact, compared with the proportion and rate of the nuclear arms race, the results of nuclear disarmament and control negotiations are practically zero and mankind continues to bear the burden and be prey to the dangers entailed by this destructive race.

Practical and Constructive Measures To Curb an Increasingly Dangerous Trend

Profoundly permeated with the responsibility the international community has to assume toward its own destiny and in acting constantly to mobilize all states and peoples for action, Romania has advocated and continues to constantly advocate urgent measures and steps to eliminate the danger of a devastating conflagration, thus ensuring a future of peace and cooperation among peoples. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's numerous initiatives and calls for reason and lucidity -- a concrete expression of the constructive spirit and of the consistency with which the country's president acts and struggles for the cause of disarmament and for giving concrete shape to the provisions and principles of such treaties in the international arena -- have gained a wide international response.

It is in this very spirit that Romania believes that the current conference in Geneva is of particular importance and that through its results it must contribute to intensifying negotiations in order to achieve effective disarmament agreements and increase trust among states. A primary role in this respect would be played by the adoption within the conference of decisions on freezing all nuclear weapons (halting all nuclear weapon testing, stopping the production of new weapons and of deploying them in Europe and other parts of the world, and limiting the production of fissionable materials for military purposes) as a first step toward agreeing on measures aimed at reducing those weapons. As our country has repeatedly stressed, all signatory states to the treaty, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, are dutybound to act to halt the deployment of such weapons on our continent, to withdraw existing ones, and free Europe from any kind of nuclear weapons. During the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, it is necessary -- as Romania has stressed -- to halt the testing, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons and any actions to militarize outer space. At the same time, on the basis of obligations assumed under the treaty, the other European countries, particularly those belonging to the two military alliances, must contribute, in one form or another, to achieving appropriate agreements within the Geneva negotiations.

In Romania's concept, of great importance are also intensified actions by all participating states on the treaty to intensify negotiations in various forums on disarmament, irrespective of whether they are bilateral -- as is the case with the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva -- or multilateral, as is the case with the Geneva disarmament conference or the meetings in Stockholm or Vienna. Our country has repeatedly stressed that the issue of security guarantees by countries that possess nuclear weapons to those parties to the treaty that do not possess nuclear weapons is a special issue. It is clear that the states that have assumed the obligation under the treaty not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons have the right to request that the states that possess such weapons commit themselves not to use them -- under any circumstances -- or to threaten those states that do not possess nuclear weapons with the use of nuclear weapons or force in general. The discussions that preceded the Geneva meeting have once again demonstrated the need to accelerate negotiations within the Geneva disarmament conference in order to work out an international system of guarantees for security for states that do not possess nuclear weapons.

A Major Requirement: Access of All States to the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

As is known, an important provision of the Nonproliferation Treaty refers to ensuring the unhampered access of all states, especially the developing countries, to technologies for the peaceful use of nuclear energy -- this huge driving force of present-day progress -- with a view to their economic and social development. Under current conditions, when the peaceful use of the atom is one of the main ways of eliminating the energy crisis, it is all the more necessary to create the necessary conditions so that all states are able to make use of the advantages this source offers. Nuclear energy constitutes a direct and necessary lever for implementing the development programs, for improving the socioeconomic level especially in the case of the developing countries that do not possess nuclear weapons, as well as a lever for reducing and eradicating the gaps that separate them from economically advanced countries. The representatives of numerous developing countries are of the opinion that the solution for ensuring the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons does not reside in a restrictive policy that will affect the peaceful use of nuclear energy, but, on the contrary, in extensively and freely developing this peaceful use to the benefit of all peoples along with the achievement of progress on the road of eliminating nuclear weapons.

In the spirit of its policy of peace, cooperation, and international understanding, Romania is participating in the Geneva conference, inspired by the desire to make its constructive contribution of turning the Nonproliferation Treaty -- this important international document -- into a major instrument that will open the road to halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race -- the fundamental issue of our time.

VADUVA DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE IN OTTAWA

AU051945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 5/9/1985 -- Speaking during the debates of the 74th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that decided to include in its agenda an additional item on the developing countries' foreign debt the Romanian chief delegate Ilie Vaduva set forth Romania's proposals envisaging a global, urgent and equitable solution apt to write off foreign debt, pointing to the need for negotiations between developing countries-developed states, banks and bodies of the financial-banking system, including international financial organizations, which should focus on the removal of the developing countries' foreign debt burden and the substantial increase of the funds meant to facilitate their progress, on tangible measures of reducing and stabilizing interest rates at a reasonable level and of broadening the poorly developed countries' access to international credits on advantageous terms.

He also presented Romania's activity for a just and durable solution to the serious world economic problems and international economic relations, in the interest and with the participation of all states, as a prerequisite for peoples' economic and social progress, for world peace; in that context he underscored the significance and topical character of Romania's proposal for the convening of a developing countries' summit.

The draft resolution tabled by the Romanian delegation points to the need for an enhanced commitment of parliamentarians to solving those problems.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM VIEWS POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD052138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Today the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium discussed the present economic situation. Dusko Mandic reports by telephone:

[Mandic] Today the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium had not a single nice word to say on the Yugoslav economic situation, particularly in regard to identifying causes of the situation. It is claimed that what has been agreed upon is not respected, and things are done as they were in the past. In brief, those who in past years used taking crooked steps on the domestic market to not export and produce goods for exports are still doing it now, which led to the situation -- as Marijan Rozic said in his introductory speech -- where exports are up by only 6 percent -- and even lower on the convertible currency markets, to only 2 percent -- while imports are growing. The gap is therefore widening and those who do not produce are still demanding that the state should create conditions for their work methods and line of thinking, while in the meantime they do nothing to bring about the turning point for which they themselves often wish.

In such circumstances, prices were raised by 4.3 percent in August, which raised living expenses by 4.5 percent and returned the rate of inflation to its former position, though at the beginning of June we were pleasantly surprised by its mild drop. Some of the republics and provinces, Marijan Rozic said, are not implementing their aims but increasing their spending. In general, the words some, something, and several were mentioned too often, so that it is certain that even the Presidium of the most mass Yugoslav organization retained its old practice.

Jane Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, was much sharper. Taking part in today's discussion, he said that set aims were not being implemented. For example, the expected increase in price this year was as high as 50 percent, though now that figure has gone over 75 percent -- Rozic was more precise and said 75.7 percent. Zemljaric stressed that there were no essential changes in the structural character of economic activity regarding speedier adherance to the international distribution of work. On the contrary, he said, we are tolerating the opposite trends. Economic compulsion is almost out of the question. It has become the norm to solve all the problems by increasing prices and social pressure is too weak so that stocks are growing but there are no goods for exports. The lack of solvency toward the world is becoming a dangerous threat. The once-growing exports have halted, while obligations are growing. In economic relations with many countries we are entering into new difficulties.

It goes without saying that in the present situation, when the drought contributed to price increases, a great deal was said about agriculture. However, it was clear that the strong sun only lit more strongly all our unsolved problems in this and other areas, which have been covered up by recent years of exceptionally good crops. One drought immediately results in difficulties.

Now the question of oil supply is also on the agenda since unsolved problems and decreased exports are threatening. What about economic pressure, and what is the behavior of banks? It is clear, as they said today, that uneconomic stimuli and measures are creating their own effects, that the Narodna Banka did what it could but the state reserves are almost exhausted, while business banks are thought to be guilty of so many sins that it is really incredible that it is tolerated. Primarily, it is because of the passive monitoring of workers' efforts to improve the situation and purposeless way of using assets. Results are, however, very varied. Therefore, everybody cannot be accused in the same way.

While some producers raise prices by 27 percent in 6 months, others in different sociopolitical communities raise prices even by 50 percent, so that it is clear in which direction social and economic pressures should be aimed. All those will be discussed in the Socialist Alliance again -- most likely even this month, since everybody demands energetic actions as well as results.

KOSOVO EMIGRATION FOLLOWS PATTERN SET BY LEADERS

AU041841 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1808, 25 Aug 85 pp 12-13

[Svetislav Spasojevic article: "Kosovo: Effect of Traveling Politicians"]

[Excerpts] After the counterrevolution, many leading posts were given to people from Belgrade (Kosovo cadres of Serb or Montenegrin nationality) who, together with their families, had not lived in the province -- some of them for decades. It was believed that they were suitable for the leading posts because as a rule they are experienced sociopolitical workers.

"Weekend Politicians"

The railway station at Kosovo Polje, Friday early afternoon: Mercedes cars are arriving from Pristina, their registration numbers beginning with zero. Men step out of them and quickly climb in a saloon car standing somewhere on a side track. Afterward, the special car, assigned to the leading cadres of Kosovo, is attached to the first train that rushes off toward Kraljevo and further to the north. The scene is repeated on Mondays early in the morning. On this occasion, however, the same men, tired because of the long journey, quickly descend from the saloon car and drive off to Pristina.

"We have been seeing this picture for years," a worker employer by the railroad at Kosovo Polje says. "I know all these people because their pictures appear in the newspapers."

The people who conduct important state business in Pristina over the week but spend the weekends with their families in Belgrade are called "weekend politicians." If they do not travel by special train car, they fly or are driven home to Belgrade in official cars. This has been going on for years.

One of the few who consented to speak publicly about this delicate subject without concealing his name is Toma Sekulic, until recently vice president of the Kosovo Assembly and at the moment president of the provincial council for economic development and economic policy. Sekulic is an extremely brave man. He speaks so that one can understand him, precisely underpinning each of his assertions with a fact, a name, or an event... The departure of Serbs and Montenegrins, politicians and experts, for Belgrade began, as Sekulic asserts, as long ago as 1945. Politicians always went as Kosovo representatives to functions in the forums of the SR of S rbia or Yugoslavia. In addition to an apartment, everything else was provided there, so that -- but for rare exceptions -- they never returned to Kosovo. The politicians were followed by experts, Serbs and Montenegrins, who at that time were much more numerous than Albanian experts. There were many departures from Kosovo precisely after the upheavals in Kosovo in 1968, 1979, and 1981.

Cadre, Struggle, Confidence

"Thus, the Serb and Montenegrin people here remained leaderless," Sekulic says.

"People left because the absurd was reached -- it was not important how much you knew and how much you were worth, but only what nationality you were. When one considers the Montenegrin and Serb political cadres in Kosovo, we now have several groups of people. The first one, indeed, is most famous. They are people who began their careers here, then moved with their families to Belgrade, and now they temporarily come back alone so that they may assume top positions in the province."

Sekulic then lists: Branko Skembarevic, president of the Presidency of Kosovo; Nedjo Borkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Novica Medenica, president of the Chamber of Economy; Bozo Colakovic, rector of the University in Pristina (all previous rectors were Albanians); Miodrag Jablanovic, until recently secretary of the university party organization; Ilija Vakic, member of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo; Aleksandar Ilic, member of the Executive Council; Lazar Vujovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference.... The list, Sekulic says, could be longer.

"Regardless of the honesty of these people, their work, or their wishes, objectively speaking they cannot help prevent emigration from Kosovo," Toma Sekulic firmly asserts. "They cannot convince anybody not to emigrate when they themselves did. If you follow the public speeches by these people, you will easily notice that they rarely speak about emigration in public. This is the reason that Serbian cadres are not in the front ranks of the struggle for the stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo."

The second group of Serb and Montenegrin officials in Kosovo and Metohija is composed of those who are all ready to emigrate. The position of these people is the same as that of the first group.

These two groups are, in the nature of things, joined by careerists who are careful to preserve their positions at any cost. For them, the problem of emigration simply does not exist. They never speak publicly about it.

ALIA SPEECH REFLECTS NO CHANGE IN POLICY ON SFRY

LD041826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- Belgrade POLITIKA EKSPRES in its 3 September issue has deemed unacceptable the prerequisite for good "neighborly" relations with Yugoslavia, that of "fulfilling the demands of the irredentism in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, that is, the creation of an ethnically pure Albanian republic", as proposed by Albanian leader Ramiz Alia.

Commenting on a speech by new Albanian leader Ramiz Alia in Korce on 26 August, the paper concludes that Albanian policy toward Yugoslavia has not changed.

Alia expresses pretended wishes for "normal and friendly relations based on the principles of good-neighborliness" with Yugoslavia only to accuse Yugoslavia immediately of chauvinistic violence and racism toward Albania and Albanians.

The Belgrade daily points out that the Albanian leader has not even with a single word distanced himself from separatist slogans of the Albanian irredentists in Kosovo: On the contrary, he has been supporting them while ignoring the degree of autonomy Albanian nationality that has been achieved in socialist Yugoslavia.

CORRESPONDENT FOR UK PAPERS ARRESTED IN MOSTAR

LD031728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Mostar, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Legal proceedings are underway in the Mostar magistrates court against Petar Hadziristic, an accredited Belgrade correspondent for the English newspapers OBSERVER and DAILY MAIL, who is charged with violating the law on public order (Article Two, Paragraph Seven), i.e. with offending and belittling citizens' patriotic and moral feelings.

Proceedings against Hadziristic were started following an incident in Mostar's Hotel Ruza on Saturday afternoon. In the presence of many hotel guests Hadziristic asked provocative questions about our judiciary system, and praised the Chetnik movement, thus fomenting nationalistic feelings. For this reason the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, acting on information from the hotel's guests, detained Hadziristic. On Sunday he appeared before the magistrate, made a statement and was released on bail.

Petar Hadziristic was in Mostar to attend the trial in Mostar District Court of a group of people charged with the criminal act of hostile activity and propaganda from positions of Serbian nationalism and Chetnik ideology.

SIX CONVICTED, SENTENCED FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD031536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Mostar, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mostar District Court today sentenced a group of six people charged with criminal acts of hostile activity and hostile propaganda.

The first accused, Risto Radovic, 33, from Nevesinje, was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment for the criminal act of taking part in hostile activity against Yugoslavia. Olga Radovic, 20, was sentenced to 2 years and 2 months imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. Slobodanka Radovic, 22, was sentenced to 1 year and 10 months imprisonment; Tomislav Dabic, 20, to 1 year; and Djoko Beatovic, 28, was sentenced to 10 months -- all of them are from Nevasinje. Goran Lemez, 24, from Sarajevo, was sentenced to 8 months imprisonment.

[Explaining the verdict, Judge Dragan Maric, president of the court council, stressed that the trial irrefutably proved Risto Radovic's hostile activity against Yugoslavia from the position of Serbian nationalism and Chetnik ideology. Ten years ago, while working in Austria, he got in touch with extreme Chetnik emigrants -- first with Trifko Vrtikapa and later with Vladimir Zecevic -- and agreed to take part in hostile work inspired by these proven enemies of Yugoslavia. With this aim in mind he disseminated Chetnik ideas among Yugoslav workers in Vienna, organized social meetings at which nationalist and Chetnik songs were sung, smuggled Chetnik material (books, papers, bulletins, leaflets, casettes, photographs) into Yugoslavia and distributed it there.

The other five, convicted of various degrees of involvement and criminal responsibility, took part in smuggling and distributing hostile propaganda material and propagating Chetnik ideology and Serbian nationalism in the area surrounding Nevesinje and several other towns in Yugoslavia. Until the sentence comes into effect, Risto, Olga, and Slobodanka Radovic will stay in custody while Tomislav Dabic, Djoko Beatovic, and Goran Lemez were set free until their prison sentences become legally valid.

PRISTINA LC MEETS TO PREPARE FOR UNIVERSITY TERM

AU032047 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Talks have been organized in the Communal Committee of the Pristina LC with representatives of the University of Kosovo and leaders of the student center. The subject discussed was preparations for the beginning of the new college term. Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Province LC Committee, also took part in the talks.

It has been announced that it was assessed that the preparations for the new term at the university run on schedule and that favorable conditions have been created for the coming term to be met well and prepared organizationally, in cadres and technically. In the preceding two inscription terms, the university in Pristina admitted 9,472 students, and shortly admissions to 1,600 vacant places will begin.

The student center in Pristina, it was said, is much better prepared for the students, which is to say student dormitories are in order and the cafeteria is technically equipped. Efforts have been made and measures have been taken to improve food, accommodation, and the students' overall standard of living.

It was stressed that in the forthcoming activities at the university one should continue the ideopolitical differentiation and enhance the responsibility of the communists in implementing the positions adopted. One should especially intensify the work of the students and the youth organization.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. MEMORIAL TO MIKHAILOVIC NOTED

LD031549 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1212 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The White House is against erecting a memorial to Draza Mikhailovic, a Yugoslav war criminal, in Washington, says a letter sent to Philip Crane, a congressman of Chicago, it was learned. This congressman raised an initiative in February last year for renewing among the local conservative forces a rather old campaign for erecting a memorial to Draza Mihailovic, the leader of an ill-famed quisling group, in the federal territory. This memorial should have been constructed, as, allegedly, Draza Mihailovic rescued U.S. aviators who landed in the territory of Yugoslavia in World War Two, their planes having been damaged by Nazi forces.

Last July, the State Department explained in the U.S. Congress in the name of the U.S. Administration that, like on earlier occasions, the administration was against erecting a memorial to Draza Mihailovic in Washington. Such a move, a valid ground failing, could only do harm to the otherwise good relations between the U.S. and Yugoslavia, it was emphasized on that occasion. The State Department made the above explanation at a hearing on Crane's initiative which was immediately supported by THE WASHINGTON TIMES in an organized manner, at a working group level.

Many organizations of Yugoslav immigrants in the U.S. have also opposed that such a memorial to war criminal Draza Mihailovic be erected. In a communication to the U.S. Congress, Bernard Luketic, president of the Croatian Fraternal Community, said that its 90,000 members would energetically oppose that a memorial be erected to that war criminal. "The U.S. and Draza Mihailovic have nothing in common. To pay him such a public and official tribute would be tantamount to erecting a memorial in memory of the Auschwitz killers," ZAJEDNICAR, the community's mouthpiece, wrote.